



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 :  C07H 15/12, C12N 5/00, 15/00 A01H 1/02		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 91/01323</b>  (43) International Publication Date: 7 February 1991 (07.02.91)
(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/US90/04065</b>		(74) Agents: RAE-VENTER, Barbara et al.; Cooley Godward Castro Huddleson & Tatum, Five Palo Alto Square, 4th Floor, Palo Alto, CA 94306 (US).	
(22) International Filing Date: 19 July 1990 (19.07.90)		(81) Designated State: JP.	
(30) Priority data: 382,802 19 July 1989 (19.07.89) US		Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(71) Applicant: CALGENE, INC. [US/US]; 1920 Fifth Street, Davis, CA 95616 (US).			
(72) Inventors: HOUCK, Catherine, M. ; 172 Carmel Court, Vacaville, CA 95688 (US). PEAR, Julie, R. ; 818 Douglass Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 (US). MARTINEAU, Bellinda ; 2120 Fortuna Court, Davis, CA 95616 (US). HILLATT, William ; 2741 Brandywine Place, Davis, CA 95616 (US).			

**(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR MODULATION OF ENDOGENOUS CYTOKININ LEVELS**

**(57) Abstract**

Developmentally regulated transcriptional regulatory regions are identified employing cDNA screening. The resulting regulatory regions are manipulated for use with DNA sequences encoding enzymes involved in cytokinin metabolism for introduction into plant cells to provide transformed plants having tissue, particularly fruit, with a modified phenotypic property.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MC	Monaco
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	MG	Madagascar
BB	Barbados	FR	France	ML	Mali
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Fasso	CB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
DE	Germany	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
DK	Denmark			TG	Togo
				US	United States of America

**COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR  
MODULATION OF ENDOGENOUS CYTOKININ LEVELS**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5        This application is a continuation-in-part  
of Application Serial No. 382,802, filed  
July 19, 1989, which is a continuation-in-part of  
Application Serial No. 188,361, filed April 29, 1988,  
now U.S. Patent No. \_\_\_\_\_, which is a  
10      continuation-in-part of Application Serial No.  
168,190, filed March 15, 1988, now abandoned, which is  
a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No.  
054,369 filed May 26, 1987, now U.S. Patent No.  
4,943,674, which applications are incorporated herein  
15      by reference.

**INTRODUCTION**

**Technical Field**

20      This invention relates to methods and  
compositions for modulating cytokinin levels by  
expressing genes encoding enzymes involved in the  
metabolism of cytokinins, particularly in fruit so as  
to control fruit development, maturation and ripening.

**Background**

25      In general, genetic engineering techniques  
have been directed to modifying the phenotype of individual  
prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, especially in  
culture. Plant cells have proven more intransigent  
30      than other eukaryotic cells due not only to the lack  
of suitable vector systems but also as a result of the  
different goals involved. For many applications, it  
is desirable to provide for transcription of a gene of  
interest in a particular plant tissue and/or at a  
35      particular time in the development of the plant or  
maturation cycle of the tissue. Toward this end,

there is a substantial interest in modulating expression of endogenous plant products involved in the quality and/or ripening of fruit. Plant products of particular interest include those which may be 5 involved in a variety of physiological developments, including changes in cell size and cell number as well as differentiation.

In some instances, where it is desirable to increase the level of the endogenous plant product in 10 a tissue of interest, elevated levels of the particular plant product may be deleterious to tissues other than the tissue of interest, for example, fruit. It is therefore desirable to restrict expression to 15 the tissue of interest. Alternatively, expression of the plant product at other than a particular time in the tissue of interest may be deleterious or have no utility (for example, a time in development when the tissue is refractory to the effects of the plant product), so that energy of the plant is wasted, 20 reducing growth potential. It is therefore of interest to identify appropriate promoter sequences which will provide for the desired timing and tissue specificity of expression of the plant product. One aspect of this interest is the ability to modulate the 25 ripening process of fruit so as to provide fruit having improved aspects for storage, handling, cooking, organoleptic properties, freezing, nutritional value, and the like. Another aspect of this interest is the ability to increase the number of 30 cells at an early stage in fruit development so as to provide for an increase in solids in the mature tissue, particularly fruit.

#### Relevant Literature

35 Increased synthesis of cytokinins in plants transformed with a chimeric gene comprising a DNA sequence encoding isopentenyl transferase (ipt), also known as DMA transferase encoded by the tmr locus

from *A. tumefaciens*, and the heat inducible maize hsp70 promoter has been reported. Medford et al., *The Plant Cell* (1989) 1:403-413. Smigocki et al., *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* (1988) 85:5131-5135 have 5 disclosed chimeric gene constructs comprising a DNA sequence encoding ipt and either the 35S or the NOS promoter. Shoot organogenesis and zeatin levels were reportedly enhanced in plant cells transformed with the 35S construct. Articles relating to the role of 10 cytokinins in fruit ripening and/or maturation include the following: Desai et al., *J. Food Science* (1978) 43:1324-1326; Davey et al., *Plant Science Letters* (1978) 11:359-364; Dilley, *HortScience* (1969) 43:11-14.

15 cDNA clones from tomato displaying differential expression during fruit development have been isolated and characterized. Mansson et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1985) 200:356-361; Slater et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* (1985) 5:137-147. The studies have focused primarily on mRNAs which accumulate during fruit 20 ripening. One of the proteins encoded by the ripening-specific cDNAs has been identified as polygalacturonase. Slater et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* (1985) 5:137-147. A cDNA clone which encodes tomato 25 polygalacturonase has been sequenced. Grierson et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* (1986) 14:8395-8603. The concentration of polygalacturonase mRNA increases 2000-fold between the immature-green and red-ripe stages of fruit development. This suggests that 30 expression of the enzyme is regulated by the specific mRNA concentration which in turn is regulated by an increase in transcription. Della Penna et al., *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* (1986) 83:6420-6424. Mature plastid mRNA for psbA (one of the components of 35 photosystem II) reaches its highest level late in fruit development, whereas after the onset of ripening, plastid mRNAs for other components of photosystem I and II decline to nondetectable levels

in chromoplasts. Piechulla, et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* (1986) 7:367-376.

Other studies have focused on cDNAs encoding genes under inducible regulation, e.g., proteinase 5 inhibitors which are expressed in response to wounding in tomato (Graham et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (1985) 260:6555-6560; Graham et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (1985) 260:6561-6564) and on mRNAs correlated with ethylene synthesis in ripening fruit and leaves after wounding. 10 Smith et al., *Planta* (1986) 168:94-100.

Leaf disc transformation of cultivated tomato is described by McCormick, et al., *Plant Cell Reports* (1986) 5:81-89.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Methods and novel DNA constructions are provided for modulating cytokinin levels in plant cells, particularly fruit. Expression cassettes comprising a DNA sequence encoding an enzyme in cytokinin 20 metabolism ("cytokinin gene") under the transcriptional control of a promoter functional in a plant cell, particularly a promoter active in a particular tissue and/or active at a specific stage in the development of a plant of interest and a 25 transcriptional termination region are introduced into a host plant cell for integration into the genome and transcription of the cytokinin gene as provided by the promoter region. In this manner, cytokinin concentrations can be modulated in a tissue of 30 interest and/or at a period of interest during development of the host plant. Control of cytokinin concentrations can be used, for example, to increase solids in fruit and to delay senescence.

35 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a map of plasmids pCGN1249, pCGN2612 and pCGN2613.

Figure 2 shows levels of zeatin riboside in tissues collected from tomato plants transformed with plasmid pCGN2613 (i.e. testing positive for kanamycin resistance; kan<sup>+</sup>) and those collected from "null" 5 siblings of the transformed plants (individuals lacking kanamycin resistance; i.e. not containing pCGN2613). Bars represent (from left to right): null plant leaves; kan<sup>+</sup> plant leaves; young green fruit from null plant; young green fruit from kan<sup>+</sup> plant; older green fruit from null plant; older green fruit 10 from kan<sup>+</sup> plant; ripe fruit from null plant; red "patches" from "ripe" fruit of kan<sup>+</sup> plant; green "patches" from "ripe" fruit of kan<sup>+</sup> plant; A. *tumefaciens* strain C58-induced gall tissue.

15 Figure 3 shows a complete sequence of the region of Calgene λ140 genomic clone that overlaps with the pZ130 cDNA clone (this region is underlined) and a partial sequence of regions 5' and 3' to that region. The start of the pZ130 gene transcript is 20 indicated by the underlined, boldfaced (A) at position 2567. An intron in the gene sequences is indicated by the lower case sequence from position 2702 through position 2921. Sites for common restriction enzymes are indicated. It is possible that small gaps in the 25 sequence may exist upstream from the *SalI* site bound at position 808.

The symbols in the sequence have the following meaning:

30 A = adenosine, C = cytosine, G = guanine, T = tyrosine or uracil, R = A or G, Y = C or T or U, M = C or A, K = T or U or G, W = T or U or A, S = C or G, N = either C, T, A, G or U, B = not A, D = not C, H = not G, V = not T or U.

35

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

Methods and compositions are provided which allow for modification of plant phenotype by modifying cytokinin levels during a specific time and/or in

specific tissue(s) during the development of a plant. The method involves introducing an expression cassette comprising a developmentally regulated transcriptional initiation region joined upstream from a DNA sequence 5 encoding an enzyme in cytokinin metabolism ("cytokinin gene") into a plant cell host; "metabolism" is intended to include both synthesis and degradation. Desirably, the cassette is integrated into the genome 10 of a host plant cell. Conveniently, the expression cassette may also include a multiple cloning site upstream from the cytokinin gene so that the integration construct may be employed with a variety of transcriptional initiation regions depending upon the desired 15 timing or tissue specificity for expression of the cytokinin gene.

Modulation of cytokinin concentrations can be used to modify a number of aspects of plant phenotype. Of particular interest to modify are 20 tissue specific characteristics, such as those relating to handling of botanical fruit, for example, the total solids content of ripe fruit, improved retention of early fruit, and time of onset of ripening. According to the subject invention, such characteristics can be modified by tissue-specific 25 modulation of plant products involved in development of the plant, particularly cytokinins, at a particular time in plant development. Cytokinins are considered to play a major role in, for example, cell division, cell enlargement, cell differentiation, bud dormancy, 30 rooting, nutrient mobilization, as well as retardation of senescence.

The concentration of cytokinins typically 35 does not remain constant during plant development, and the absolute concentration of the cytokinins in a given tissue may not be dispositive of a physiological effect; rather the cytokinins may act only on tissue rendered competent by other cell factors during a certain phase of development, and/or they may need to

be present in concert with other cell factors such as auxins and gibberellins in a particular ratio. Thus, in order to obtain a biological response to the modulated cytokinin concentration, it may be necessary 5 to obtain transcription or expression of the cytokinin gene only at particular stages of interest during development. It will be necessary to identify other cellular products that appear during the period of interest, preferably in the tissue of interest, such 10 as fruit, for example, tomato or cotton roots with respect to auxin/cytokinin "rooting" and "shooting" ratios in plants, for example, to increase root mass; leaf, for example, tobacco lettuce or petunia; or seeds, for example, rapeseed or soybean; and to 15 demonstrate their absence at other times or in other tissue, identify nucleic acid sequences associated with the cellular products and then identify the sequences in the genome of the plant in order to obtain the 5'-untranslated sequences associated with 20 transcription. Fruit growth, development and maturation after anthesis can be divided into three major stages: a period of cell division characterized by a slow increase in both weight and size of fruit; a period of cell enlargement characterized by sharp 25 increases in the weight and size of the fruit, during which the seed develops completely and the fruit reaches its maximum size; and a third period which features very little change in fruit weight and size and is characterized by several stages of fruit 30 ripening and maturation. The ripening stages of the tomato may be broken down into mature green, breaker, turning, pink, light red and red. Endogenous cytokinin concentrations are highest during the first period of fruit development and maturation and thus may be 35 associated with the increased cell division seen in that period. It would therefore also be of interest to obtain earlier and/or increased expression of the cytokinin gene to enhance cytokinin-related effects in

fruit development. Thus, of particular interest are transcriptional initiation regions which provide for tissue specificity or which are activated at a specific time in development of the plant to provide 5 the desired level of transcription of a cytokinin gene. For example, increasing cytokinin levels at a time early in the formation of the fruit can be used to increase the number of cells in the fruit and thus 10 the ultimate size and/or solids content of the fruit and/or mitigate the spontaneous, early abortion of fruit.

Cytokinin concentration *in vivo* appears to be inversely related to fruit ripening and maturation; 15 exogenous application of cytokinins to ripening fruit can delay fruit ripening and extend shelf-life of fruit. Thus, an increase in the concentration of cytokinin in fruit in the third period of fruit ripening and maturation, when endogenous 20 concentrations generally are low, may be expected to delay ripening.

Of particular interest is expression of cytokinins in fruit tissue especially early in fruit development. Expression as early as immediately prior to anthesis in ovary tissue or expression during the 25 early stages of development of the fruit proper (after anthesis) is desirable. Periods of interest relating to fruit development in the growth cycle of a plant include the period at least 24 hours prior to flowering through flower senescence. The term "fruit" 30 as used herein intends the ripened ovary wall of a flower and any other closely associated parts. (See Weirer, T.E. et al., ed., *Botany: An Introduction to Plant Biology* (6th ed.) (John Wiley & Sons, 1982); Tootill & Backmore, eds., *The Facts on a File 35 Dictionary of Botany* (Market Home Books Ltd., 1984). The term "anthesis" as used herein intends the period associated with flower opening and flowering. Abercrombie, M., et al., *A Dictionary of Biology* (6th

ed) (Penguin Books, 1973). Anthesis begins with the opening of the flower petals, which represents the beginning of a sexually receptive portion of the reproductive cycle of the plant. Typically, anthesis 5 lasts approximately one week in the tested UCB82 tomato variety. Unopened flowers, or buds, are considered "pre-anthesis". The term "flower senescence" as used herein intends the period associated with flower death, including the loss of the flower 10 petals, etc. Fertilization of a tomato embryo sac, to produce the zygote that will form the embryo plant, typically occurs 2-3 days after flower opening. This coincides with a decrease in the activity of an ovary tissue promoter.

15 To obtain expression of the cytokinin gene a host cell is transformed using an expression cassette which includes in the 5'-3' direction of transcription, a transcriptional and translational initiation region, a DNA sequence encoding an enzyme 20 in a cytokinin metabolic pathway, and a transcriptional and translational termination region functional in plants. One or more introns may also be present. The DNA sequence may have any open reading frame encoding an enzyme involved in cytokinin 25 metabolism, or a sequence complementary to a genomic sequence, where the sequence may be an open reading frame, an intron, a non-coding leader sequence, or any other sequence where the complementary sequence will inhibit transcription, messenger RNA processing, e.g. 30 splicing, or translation of a cytokinin gene or enzyme involved in metabolism of a cytokinin. The DNA sequence may be synthetic, naturally derived, or combinations thereof. Depending upon the nature of the DNA sequence, it may be desirable to synthesize 35 the sequence with plant-preferred codons. The plant preferred codons may be determined from the codons of highest frequency in the proteins expressed in the particular plant species of interest.

The cytokinin gene may be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic gene which provides for production of cytokinins (e.g. zeatin) and related cytokinin derivatives. These genes may include bacterial genes, 5 unicellular microorganism genes, mammalian genes, or the like which encode enzymes or enzyme-intermediates that catalyze the production of the cytokinin and/or cytokinin-derivatives. The DNA sequence of interest may be prepared in a variety of ways, including 10 synthesis, isolation from genomic DNA, preparation from cDNA, or combinations thereof from bacterial or plant sources. Of particular interest is the *tmr* gene or genetic locus, Akiyoshi, et al., *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* (1984) 81:5994-5998; Barry, et al., *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* (1984) 81:4776-4780, and a 15 closely related or identical gene known in the literature as *ipt* (isopentenyl transferase), Smigocki, et al. (1988) *supra*. Other examples of cytokinin genes include the *ptz* gene from *Pseudomonas svingae* 20 and the *tzs* locus from *A. tumefaciens*. See, for example, Powell, et al. *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1986) 14:2555-2565.

For examples of fruit specific and ovary tissue promoters, see co-pending U.S. applications 25 Serial No. 373,795 and Serial No. 382,802 both filed July 19, 1989, which disclosures are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

It is of interest to direct expression of 30 the cytokinin gene to a specified tissue or tissues. Identifying useful transcriptional initiation regions may be achieved in a number of ways. Where a tissue-localized protein has been or is isolated, it may be 35 partially sequenced, so that a probe may be designed for identifying messenger RNA specific for that tissue. As a means to enhance the concentration of the messenger RNA specifically associated with the tissue of interest, cDNA may be prepared and messenger RNA or cDNA from tissues not having the protein

associated cells subtracted from it. The residual cDNA may then be used for probing the genome for complementary sequences, using an appropriate library prepared from plant cells. Alternatively, a cDNA library made from the tissue of interest is probed with labelled cDNA from the same tissue and from undesired tissues to identify cDNAs expressed in only the desired tissue. cDNA and/or sequences which hybridize to the cDNA may then be isolated, 5 manipulated, and the 5'-untranslated region associated with the coding region isolated and used in expression constructs to identify the transcriptional activity of the 5'-untranslated region. In some instances, a probe may be employed directly for screening a genomic 10 library and identifying sequences which hybridize to the probe. The sequences will be manipulated as 15 described above to identify the 5'-untranslated region.

The transcriptional initiation region may be 20 native or homologous to the host or foreign or heterologous to the host. By foreign is intended that the transcriptional initiation region is not found in the wild-type host into which the transcriptional initiation region is introduced.

25 Where it is desired to increase cell division in early stages of fruit development, the transcriptional initiation region should be expressed at or about anthesis; where it is desired to delay ripening, it should maintain its activity during the 30 maturation of the green fruit, and more desirably be active through the ripening or red fruit period. Comparable periods for other fruit are referred to as stages of ripening. The invention is not limited to those transcriptional initiation regions which are 35 activated at or shortly after anthesis but also includes transcriptional initiation regions which are activated at any of the ripening stages of the fruit.

Of particular interest are transcriptional initiation regions which provide for expression in ovary tissue, including ovary integuments (also known as "ovule epidermal cells"), core or pericarp tissue, etc. Increased levels of cytokinin in ovary tissue can effect a desired phenotypic modification using a developmentally regulated ovary-specific promoter. For example, an ovary tissue transcription initiation control region can be obtained from tomato. The promoter results in expression of abundant mRNA in ovaries prepared from unopened flowers, some mRNA in immature green fruit, no detectable hybridization in mature green fruit. Unexpectedly, the promoter shows activity in response to tomato leaf wounding. Co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 382,518, filed July 19, 1989, which disclosure is hereby incorporated by reference.

The transcription initiation control region corresponding to the cDNA clone pZ70, and sequences hybridizable to clone pZ70, i.e., clone pZ8, are of interest because of the high level of expression and tissue selectivity of clone pZ70 in ovary tissue: when pre-anthesis tomato ovaries are hybridized to sense and antisense RNA <sup>35</sup>S-labelled probes of pZ8, the antisense constructs hybridize specifically to the inner core region of the ovary and the outer region of the ovules (the integuments). Northern analyses show hybridization to RNA isolated from ovary and fruit tissues from various stages of tomato development.

Another transcriptional initiation region of interest includes one which regulates the expression of the sequence corresponding to the tomato-derived cDNA pZ130 clone. Sequences hybridizable to the pZ130 probe, i.e. clone pZ7, show abundant messenger RNA, especially at the early stages of anthesis. The message is expressed in ovary integument and ovary outer pericarp tissue and has not been detected in other tissues or at any other stage of fruit

development. Thus, the transcript initiation region is considered ovary-specific for purposes of this invention.

Also of interest for increasing cytokinin concentration in fruit is a tomato fruit-specific transcriptional initiation region, referred to as 2All, which regulates the expression of a 2All DNA sequence described in the Experimental section. The 2All transcriptional initiation region provides for abundant mRNA, being activated at or shortly after anthesis and remaining active until the red fruit stage.

Another transcriptional initiation region of interest is one which regulates expression of the enzyme polygalacturonase, an enzyme which plays an important role in fruit ripening. The polygalacturonase promoter is active in at least the breaker through red fruit stage. Other fruit-specific promoters may be activated at times subsequent to anthesis, such as prior to or during the green fruit stage, during preripe (e.g., breaker) or even into the red fruit stage.

The termination region which is employed will be primarily one of convenience, since termination regions appear to be relatively interchangeable. The termination region may be native to (from the same source as) the transcriptional initiation region, may be native to the DNA sequence of interest, or may be derived from another source, i.e., it may be heterologous and/or synthetic. Convenient termination regions are available from the Ti-plasmid of *A. tumefaciens*, such as the octopine synthase and nopaline synthase termination regions.

In preparing the transcription cassette, the various DNA fragments may be manipulated, so as to provide for the DNA sequences in the desired orientation, either sense or antisense, and, as appropriate, in the proper reading frame. Toward this

end, adapters or linkers may be employed for joining the DNA fragments or other manipulations may be involved to provide for convenient restriction sites, removal of superfluous DNA, removal of restriction 5 sites, or the like. Toward this end, *in vitro* mutagenesis, primer repair, restriction, annealing, resection, ligation, or the like may be employed, where insertions, deletions or substitutions, e.g. transitions and transversions, may be involved.

10 In addition to the expression cassette, depending upon the manner of introduction of the transcription construct into the plant, other DNA sequences may be required. For example, when using the Ti- or Ri-plasmid for transformation of plant 15 cells, as described below, at least the right border and frequently both the right and left borders of the T-DNA of the Ti or Ri-plasmids will be joined as flanking regions to the transcription construct. The use of T-DNA for transformation of plant cells has 20 received extensive study and is amply described in EPA Serial No. 120,516, Hoekema, In: *The Binary Plant Vector System* Offsetdrukkerij Kanters B.V., Alblaserdam, 1985, Chapter V, Knauf et al., *Genetic Analysis of Host Range Expression by Agrobacterium*, 25 In: *Molecular Genetics of the Bacteria-Plant Interaction*, Puhler, A. ed., Springer-Verlag, NY, 1983, p. 245, and An et al., *EMBO J.* (1985) 4:277-284.

The transcriptional construct will normally 30 be joined to a marker for selection in plant cells. Conveniently, the marker may be resistance to a biocide, particularly an antibiotic, such as kanamycin, G418, bleomycin, hygromycin, chloramphenicol, or the like. The particular marker employed will be one which will allow for selection of 35 transformed cells as compared to cells lacking the DNA which has been introduced.

In carrying out the various steps, cloning is employed, so as to amplify the amount of DNA and to

allow for analyzing the DNA to ensure that the operations have occurred in proper manner. A wide variety of cloning vectors are available, where the cloning vector includes a replication system 5 functional in *E. coli* and a marker which allows for selection of the transformed cells. By appropriate manipulations, such as restriction, chewing back or filling in overhangs to provide blunt ends, ligation of linkers, or the like, complementary ends of the 10 fragments can be provided for joining and ligation. Illustrative vectors include pBR322, pUC series, M13mp series, pACYC184, etc. Thus, the sequence may be inserted into the vector at an appropriate restriction 15 site(s), the resulting plasmid used to transform the *E. coli* host, the *E. coli* grown in an appropriate nutrient medium and the cells harvested and lysed and the plasmid recovered. Analysis may involve sequence analysis, restriction analysis, electrophoresis, or the like. After each manipulation the DNA sequence to 20 be used in the final construct may be restricted and joined to the next sequence, where each of the partial constructs may be cloned in the same or different plasmids.

A variety of techniques are available for 25 the introduction of DNA into a plant cell host. These techniques include transformation with employing *A. tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* as the transforming agent, protoplast fusion, injection, electroporation, etc. For transformation with *Agrobacterium*, plasmids 30 can be prepared in *E. coli* which plasmids contain DNA homologous with the Ti-plasmid, particularly T-DNA. The plasmid may or may not be capable of replication in *Agrobacterium*, that is, it may or may not have a broad spectrum prokaryotic replication system, e.g., 35 RK290, depending in part upon whether the transcription construct is to be integrated into the Ti-plasmid or be retained on an independent plasmid. By means of a helper plasmid, the transcription

construct may be transferred to the *A. tumefaciens* and the resulting transformed organism used for transforming plant cells.

As a host cell, cells from any of a number of fruit bearing plants may be employed in which the plant parts of interest are derived from the ovary wall. These include true berries such as tomato, grape, blueberry, cranberry, currant, and eggplant; stone fruits (drupes) such as cherry, plum, apricot, peach, nectarine and avocado; compound fruits (druplets) such as raspberry and blackberry. In *hesperidium* (oranges, citrus), the expression cassette might be expected to be expressed in the "juicy" portion of the fruit. In *pepos* (such as watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew, cucumber and squash) the equivalent tissue for expression is most likely the inner edible portions, whereas in legumes (such as peas, green beans, soybeans and cotton) the equivalent tissue is the seed pod and the burr of the cotton boll, respectively.

Conveniently, explants may be cultivated with the *A. tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* to allow for transfer of the transcription construct to the plant cells, the plant cells dispersed in an appropriate selective medium for selection, grown to callus, shoots grown and plantlets regenerated from the shoots by growing in rooting medium. The *Agrobacterium* host will contain a plasmid having the *vir* genes necessary for transfer of the T-DNA to the plant cells and may or may not have T-DNA. Disarmed Ti-plasmids (lacking the tumor genes, particularly those of the T-DNA region) may be introduced into the plant cell.

The cells which have been transformed may be grown into plants in accordance with conventional ways. See for example, McCormick et al., *Plant Cell Reports* (1986) 5:81-84. These plants may then be grown, and either pollinated with the same transformed strain or different strains. The resulting progeny

having the desired phenotypic characteristic can then be identified. Two or more generations may be grown to ensure that the subject phenotypic characteristic is stably maintained and inherited and then seeds 5 harvested for use to provide fruits with the new phenotypic property.

The methods and DNA constructs of the subject invention find use in modifying the characteristics of plant cells, particularly fruit cells. By 10 transforming plant cells with a DNA construct comprising a transcriptional initiation region active at a desired stage in the development of the plant and/or in a desired tissue or tissues, cytokinin concentrations can be modulated at that desired stage 15 and/or in that desired tissue. For example, a construct comprising a DNA sequence encoding an enzyme involved in cytokinin synthesis, such as isopentyl transferase, under the regulation of a fruit-specific promoter active during fruit ripening, where the cytokinin gene is present in the sense orientation, may be used to delay fruit ripening and/or increase 20 shelf life of fruit. Use of a construct comprising the same DNA sequence but regulated by a promoter active at or about the time of anthesis can be used to increase cell number, which subsequently may result in 25 an increase in fruit solids. Use of a cytokinin synthesis gene in the antisense orientation, or use of an enzyme involved in breakdown of cytokinins inserted in the construct in the sense direction under 30 the direction of the same promoter, may be used to promote fruit maturation.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration and not by limitation.

EXPERIMENTALTable of Contents

5	Example 1. <u>Construction of Tomato cDNA Banks and Screening for Clones Having Desired Specificity</u>
10	Screening for Fruit-Specific Clones
	Screening for Ovary-Specific Clones
15	Example 2. <u>Analysis of Fruit-Specific cDNA Clones</u>
	Synthesis of RNA Probes
	DNA Sequencing
	Amino Acid Sequence
	Southern Hybridization
20	Example 3. <u>Preparation of Fruit Specific Genomic Clone Plasmids</u>
	Isolation of a Genomic Clone
	Preparation of pCGN1273
	Preparation of pCGN1267
25	Example 4. <u>Analysis of Ovary-Tissue cDNA Clones</u>
	Northern Analysis
	Expression Level
	Cellular Specificity
30	Sequencing of pZ130 and pZ70 cDNA Clones
	Screening Genomic Library for Genomic Clones
	Preparation of Genomic Clones
35	Example 5. <u>Construction of Binary Vectors</u>
	Construction of pCGN783
40	(a) Construction of pCGN587
	(b) Construction of pCGN739 (Binary Vector)
	(c) Construction of pCGN726c (1 ATG-Kanamycin-3' region)
	(d) Construction of pCGN167
45	(e) Construction of pCGN766c (35S promoter-3' region)
	(f) Final Construction of pCGN783
	Construction of pCGN1578
50	(a) Construction of pCGN1536
	(b) Construction of pCGN1546
	(c) Construction of pCGN565RB-H+X
	(d) Construction of pCGN1542b
	(e) Construction of pCGN1532
55	(f) Final Construction of pCGN1578

Example 6. Construction of Tagged Genomic Cassettes and Binary Vectors

5                   Isolation of Polygalacturonase Genomic  
Clone  
Sequence of Genomic Clone  
Preparation of pCGN1268 and pCGN1269  
Preparation of pCGN1219 and pCGN1220  
Preparation of pCGN1255 and pCGN1258  
10               Preparation of pCGN1227 and pCGN1228  
Preparation of pCGN1264 and pCGN1265

Example 7. Preparation of Transgenic Plants

15               Example 8. Analysis of Tagged Genomic Constructs in Transgenic Plants

Northern Results on Transgenic Plants

20               Example 9. 2All Promoter Cassette

25               Transcriptional Initiation Region  
Transcriptional and Translational  
Termination Region  
Final Construction  
Construction of Plasmid pCGN1241  
Construction of pCGN2610 and pCGN2611

30               Example 10. Comparison of Different Sized 2All 5' Regions

35               Preparation of Test Constructs  
Construction of pCGN2601 and pCGN2602  
Construction of pCGN2812  
Construction of pCGN2816  
Construction of pCGN2813 and pCGN2814  
(2All 5'-GUS-Tr5 3' Constructs)  
Analysis of GUS Enzyme Activity

40               Example 11. 2All Constructs Comprising tmr

45               Construction of pCGN2612 and pCGN2613  
2All-tmr Phenotypic Results  
Northern Analysis  
Cytokinin Expression

Example 12. Preparation of a pZ130 Expression Construct

50               Preparation of pCGN2901/pCGN2902  
Preparation of a pZ130 Expression Construct  
Analysis of Transgenic Plants

Materials and MethodsCloning Vectors

Cloning vectors used include the pUC vectors, pUC8 and pUC9 (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259-268); pUC18 and pUC19 (Norlander et al., *Gene* (1983) 26:101-106; Yanisch-Perron et al., *Gene* (1985) 33:103-119), and analogous vectors exchanging chloramphenicol resistance (CAM) as a marker for the ampicillin resistance of the pUC plasmids described above (pUC-CAM [pUC12-Cm, pUC13-Cm] Buckley, K., Ph.D. Thesis, U.C.S.D., CA 1985). The multiple cloning sites of pUC18 and pUC19 vectors were exchanged with those of pUC-CAM to create pCGN565 and pCGN566 which are CAM resistant. Also used were pUC118 and pUC119, which are respectively, pUC18 and pUC19 with the intergenic region of M13, from an *HgiAI* site at 5465 to the *AhaIII* site at 5941, inserted at the *NdeI* site of pUC (available from Vieira J. and Messing, J. Waksman Institute, Rutgers University, Rutgers, N.J.)

Materials

Terminal deoxynucleotide transferase (TDT), RNaseH, *E. coli* DNA polymerase, T4 kinase, and restriction enzymes were obtained from Bethesda Research Laboratories; *E. coli* DNA ligase was obtained from New England Biolabs; reverse transcriptase was obtained from Life Sciences, Inc.; isotopes were obtained from Amersham; X-gal was obtained from Bachem, Inc. Torrance, CA.

Microbiological Deposits

5 The following microbiological deposits have been made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852:

	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Accession No.</u>
	pCGN1288	July 13, 1989	68054
	pCGN783/71-18	December 27, 1988	67868
10	pCGN1299x	May 21, 1987	67408
	7118		

10 Calgene Lambda 116 and Calgene Lambda 140, containing genomic sequence of pZ70 and pZ130, respectively, were deposited on July 13, 1989 and given ATCC Accession No. 40632 and No. 40631  
15 respectively.

Example 1Construction of Tomato cDNA Banks and Screening for Clones Having Desired Specificity

20 Tomato plants (*Lycopersicon esculentum* cv UC82B) were grown under greenhouse conditions. Poly(A)+RNA was isolated as described by Mansson et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1985) 200:356-361. The  
25 synthesis of cDNA from poly(A)+ RNA prepared from ripe fruit, cloning into the *Pst*I site of the plasmid pUC9 and transformation into an *E. coli* vector were all as described in Mansson et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1985) *supra*. The synthesis of cDNA poly(A)+ RNA, prepared  
30 from ovaries of unopened tomato flowers (pre-anthesis stage), was carried out using the "BRL cDNA Cloning Kit" following the manufacturer's instructions (BRL, Bethesda, MD). Addition of restriction endonuclease *Eco*RI linkers (#1078, Biolabs, Beverly, MA) to the  
35 resulting double-stranded cDNA was done using the procedures described in Chapter 2 of *DNA Cloning Vol. I: A Practical Approach*, Glover, D.M., ed., (IRL Press, Oxford) 1985. Cloning the cDNA into the *Eco*RI

site of the phage Lambda ZAP (Stratagene, San Diego, CA) and packaging the resulting recombinant phage (using GigaPack Gold, Stratagene, San Diego, CA) was carried out as described in the respective commercial 5 protocols.

Screening for Fruit-Specific Clones

Two thousand recombinant clones were screened by colony hybridization with radiolabeled 10 cDNA made from tomato red fruit mRNA, whole seedling mRNA, and leaf mRNA. Bacterial colonies immobilized onto GeneScreen Plus filters (New England Nuclear), were denatured in 1.5 M NaCl in 0.5 M NaOH, then neutralized in 1.5 M NaCl in 0.5 M Tris-HCl pH 8, and 15 allowed to air dry. Hybridization, washing and autoradiography were all performed as described in Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (1982) Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Sixty-five clones were selected which had 20 more intense hybridization signals with fruit cDNA than with leaf cDNA and therefore appeared to be under-represented in the leaf mRNA population relative to the fruit population. Replicate slot blot filters were prepared using purified DNA from the selected 25 clones and hybridized with radioactive cDNA from leaf, green fruit, and red fruit as before. This allowed selection of cDNA clone 2A11, also referred to as pCGN1299 which is on at high levels in both the fruit stages (red and green) and off in the leaf.

30

Screening for Ovary-Specific Clones

Two cDNA banks were prepared as described above from the pre-anthesis stage mRNA. The first cDNA library was screened by differential 35 hybridization using  $^{32}P$ -labelled cDNA probes made from pre-anthesis mRNA, leaf mRNA and immature green fruit mRNA. Clones were selected which hybridized only to the pre-anthesis mRNA. The cDNAs corresponding to the

selected Lambda ZAP clones were excised from the phage vector and propagated as plasmids following the manufacturer's instructions. From an initial screen of 1000 cDNAs, two clones, clones pZ7 and pZ8, were 5 selected for further study.

For the second library, which contained significantly longer cDNA than the first, the poly(A)+ RNA sample was run through an RNA spin column, following the manufacturer's directions, prior to the 10 cloning procedures. Several thousand recombinant clones from the second cDNA library were screened by plaque hybridization (as described in the Stratagene Cloning Kit Instruction Manual) with a mixture of radiolabeled DNA probes of interest. Screening of 15 approximately three thousand recombinant clones from the second library with the pZ7 and pZ8 DNA probes yielded selection of fourteen clones which had intense hybridization signals. Selected clones were excised from the phage vector and propagated as plasmids. DNA 20 was isolated from each clone, cut with the restriction endonuclease *Eco*RI, electrophoresed through a 0.7% agarose gel and used to conduct duplicate blot hybridizations with radiolabeled probes pZ7 and pZ8 as described in Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A 25 Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1982). Seven clones which hybridized to pZ7 and three clones which hybridized to pZ8 were selected. Two of the longest clones, pZ130 (pZ7-hybridizing) and pZ70 (pZ8-hybridizing) were selected for further 30 characterization.

Example 2

Analysis of Fruit-Specific cDNA Clones

Synthesis of RNA Probes

The cDNA insert of pCGN1299 was excised as 35 an *Eco*RI to *Hind*III fragment of approximately 600 bp (as measured on an agarose gel), and subcloned into the Riboprobe vector pGEM1 (Promega Biotec), creating pCGN488.  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled transcripts made from each

strand of the pCGN488 insert using either SP6 or T7 polymerase were used as probes in separate Northern blots containing mRNA from leaf, immature green and mature red fruits. The RNA transcript from the SP6 promoter did not hybridize to the tomato mRNA. 5 However, the transcript from the T7 promoter hybridized to an mRNA of approximately 700 nt in length from the green fruit and the red fruit but not to mRNA from tomato leaf. The direction of transcription of the corresponding mRNA was thus 10 determined.

The tissue specificity of the pCGN1299 cDNA was demonstrated as follows. RNA from root, stem, leaf, and seven stages of fruit development (immature 15 green, mature green, breaker, turning, pink, light red, and red) was sized on formaldehyde/agarose gels according to the method described by Maniatis et al., (1982), *supra*, immobilized on nitrocellulose and hybridized to <sup>32</sup>P-labeled RNA which was synthesized *in* 20 *vitro* from pCGN488 using T7 polymerase. Each lane contained 100 ng of polyA+ RNA except for two lanes (pink and light red lanes) which contained 10  $\mu$ g of total RNA. The Northern analysis of mRNA from root, stem, leaf, and fruit at various stages of fruit 25 development indicated that pCGN1299 cDNA was expressed in all stages of fruit development from the early stages immediately after anthesis to red ripe fruit. No mRNA hybridizing to pCGN1299 was found in leaf, stem, or root tissue. The size of the mRNA species 30 hybridizing to the pCGN488 probe was approximately 700 nt.

Message abundance corresponding to the pCGN1299 cDNA was determined by comparing the hybridization intensity of a known amount of RNA synthesized 35 *in vitro* from pCGN488 using SP6 polymerase to mRNA from red tomato fruit in a Northern blot. The <sup>32</sup>P-labeled transcript from pCGN488 synthesized *in vitro* using T7 polymerase was used as a probe. The Northern

analysis was compared to standards which indicated that the pCGN1299 cDNA represents an abundant mRNA class in tomato fruit, being approximately 1% of the message.

5

#### DNA Sequencing

10 The polyA+ sequence was missing from pCGN1299 cDNA. A longer cDNA clone, pCGN1298, therefore was identified by its hybridization with the pCGN488 probe. The complete DNA sequence of the two cDNA inserts was determined using both Maxam-Gilbert and the Sanger dideoxy techniques and is as follows. The sequence of pCGN1298 contains additional sequences at both the 5' and 3' end compared to pCGN1299. The 15 sequences are identical over the region that the two clones have in common.

#### Amino Acid Sequence

20 The pCGN1299 cDNA sequence was translated in three frames. The longest open reading frame starts from the first ATG. Both pCGN1299 and pCGN1298 have an open reading frame which encodes a 96 amino acid polypeptide. The protein has a hydrophobic N-terminus which may indicate a leader peptide for protein 25 targeting. A hydrophobicity profile was calculated using the Hoop and Woods, (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1981) 78:3824-3828) algorithm. Residues 10-23 have an extremely hydrophobic region.

30 Southern Hybridization

35 Southern analysis was performed as described by Maniatis et al. (1982), *supra*. Total tomato DNA from cultivar UC82B was digested with EcoRI or HindIII, separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and transferred to nitrocellulose. Southern hybridization was performed using a <sup>32</sup>P-labeled probe produced by nick translation of pCGN488 (Maniatis et al., (1982) *supra*). The simple hybridization pattern indicated

that the gene encoding pCGN1299 cDNA was present only in a few copies or perhaps even one only copy in the tomato genome.

5

### Example 3

#### Preparation of Fruit-Specific Genomic Clone Plasmids

Two genomic clone plasmids were prepared, pCGN1273 and pCGN1267. They were obtained as follows.

10

#### Isolation of a Genomic Clone

15

A genomic library established in Charon35/Sau3A constructed from DNA of the tomato cultivar VFNT-Cherry was screened using the [<sup>32</sup>P]-RNA from cDNA clone PCGN488 as a probe. A genomic clone containing approximately 12.5 kb of sequence from the tomato genome was isolated. The region which hybridizes to a pCGN488 probe spans an XbaI restriction site which was found in the cDNA sequence and includes the transcriptional initiation region designated 2All.

20

#### Preparation of pCGN1273

25

The region surrounding the XbaI restriction site, approximately 2.4 kb in the 5' direction and approximately 2.1 kb in the 3' direction was subcloned to provide an expression cassette. The 5' XhoI to XbaI fragment and the 3' XbaI to EcoRI fragment from the 211 genomic clone were inserted into a pUC-derived chloramphenicol plasmid containing a unique XhoI site and no XbaI site. This promoter cassette plasmid is called pCGN1273. The complete sequence of the 2All genomic DNA cloned into pCGN1273 from the XhoI site (position 1 at the 5' end) to the EcoRI site (position 4654) was determined by Sanger dideoxy techniques. The sequence of the genomic clone is identical to the pCGN1299 cDNA clone over the region they have in common as is shown in Figure 4 of co-pending U.S.

30

35

application No. 382,176 filed July 19, 1989. The sequence reported previously (see USSN 188,361 filed April 29, 1988) corresponds to position 1169 to 2645 of the complete sequence.

5

Preparation of pCGN1267

pCGN1267 was constructed by deleting from pGN1273 a portion of the plasmid polylinker from the EcoRV site to the BamHI site. Two DNA sequences were 10 inserted into pCGN1273 at the unique XbaI site (position 2494). This site is in the 3' non-coding region of the 2A11 genomic clone before the poly A site.

15

Example 4  
Analysis of Ovary-Tissue  
cDNA Clones

Northern Analysis

Tissue specificity of the cDNA probe was demonstrated as follows: RNA was isolated from 1, 2, 20 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17 and 21 days post-anthesis, anthesis and pre-anthesis stage tomato ovaries, tomato leaves and unorganized tomato callus using the method of Ecker et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1987) 84:5203) with the following modifications. After the 25 first precipitation of the nucleic acid, the pellets are resuspended in 2 ml of diethylpyrocarbonate (DEP)-treated water at 4°C. The solutions were brought to 1mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 1/4 volume of 8 M LiCl was added. The samples were mixed well and stored at 4°C overnight. 30 The samples are then centrifugated at 8,000 RPM for 20 min. at 4°C. The pellets are dried, resuspended in DEP-treated water on ice and ethanol-precipitated. The RNA's were electrophoresed on formaldehyde/agarose gels (according to the method of Fourney et al. Focus 35 (1988) 10:5-7), immobilized on Nytran membranes (Schleicher and Schuel) and hybridized to <sup>32</sup>P-labeled probes.

From Northern analysis, pZ7 and the pZ8 genes are most highly expressed at anthesis in UC82B, less highly expressed prior to and the day after the opening of the flower. By two days after the onset of anthesis, expression of both genes had decreased significantly. From two days post-anthesis, pZ8 RNA expression continued at a relatively low level and was apparently constitutive. pZ7 RNA accumulation continued to decrease until by three weeks post-anthesis it was undetectable. No RNA hybridizing to pZ7 or pZ8 was found in callus tissue. No RNA hybridizing to pZ7 was found in leaf tissue. A barely detectable hybridization signal for pZ8 was seen with leaf RNA. The size of the mRNA species hybridizing to the pZ7 probe was about 800 nt and to the pZ8 probe about 500 nt.

#### Expression Level

Message abundance corresponding to the cDNA probes was determined by comparing the hybridization intensity of a known amount of RNA synthesized *in vitro* from the clones using T7 RNA polymerase in the Riboprobe System to RNA from anthesis stage and three week old tomato ovaries. Based upon this analysis, pZ7 and pZ8 cDNAs represent abundant RNA classes in anthesis-stage tomato ovaries, being approximately 5% and 2% of the message, respectively.

#### Cellular Specificity

The cellular specificity of the cDNA probes was demonstrated using *in situ* hybridization. Pre-anthesis stage UC82B tomato ovaries were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde/ phosphate buffered saline (PBS), 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution, pH 7.4. Tissue was fixed overnight then passed through a graded tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) series starting at 50% alcohol, then, infiltrated the Paraplast and cast into paraffin blocks for sectioning (Berlyn and Miksche, *Botanical*

*Microtechnique and Cytochemistry*, (1976) Iowa). Embedded ovaries were transversely cut, 8  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, on a Reichert Histostat rotary microtome. Paraffin ribbons holding 5-7 ovary sections were affixed to 5 gelatin-chrom alum subbed slides (Berlyn and Miksche (1976) *supra*) and held in a dust-free box until *in situ* hybridizations were performed. Slides were then deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated by passing through an ethanol hydration series (Singer *et al.*, 10 *Biotechniques* (1986) 4:230-250).

A 2X hybridization mix was made consisting of 100  $\mu\text{l}$  20X SSC, 20  $\mu\text{l}$  10% BSA, 100  $\mu\text{l}$  750 mM DTT, 200  $\mu\text{l}$  50% dextran sulfate, 50  $\mu\text{l}$  RNasin, and 30  $\mu\text{l}$  sterile water. Sense and antisense  $^{35}\text{S}$ -RNA probes 15 were generated from the cDNAs of interest using T3 and T7 RNA polymerases in *in vitro* transcription reactions following the manufacturer's protocol (Riboprobe). 2.5  $\mu\text{l}$ , tRNA (20 mg/ml), 2.5  $\mu\text{l}$  salmon sperm DNA (10 mg/ml)  $4 \times 10^6$  cpm probe were dried down then 20 resuspended in 25  $\mu\text{l}$  90% formamide and 25  $\mu\text{l}$  2X hybridization mix per slide. Forty  $\mu\text{l}$  of this hybridization mix was placed on each slide. A cover slip was placed over the sections and the edges sealed. Slides were placed in a 37°C dry oven 25 overnight to hybridize. Posthybridization treatments were as described in Singer *et al.*, 1986), *supra*. Autoradiography was performed as described in Kodak Materials for Light Microscope (1986, available from Kodak, Rochester, NY) using Kodak liquid emulsion NTB-30 3. Slides were exposed for approximately two weeks. Sections were stained in .05% toluidine blue and then dehydrated by incubation for five minutes each in a graded alcohol series: xylene:100% ethanol, 1:1, followed by 2 changes of 100% xylene. Coverslips were 35 mounted with cytoseal and the slides dried (45-50°C, 1-2 days).

When pre-anthesis tomato ovaries were hybridized to sense and antisense  $^{35}\text{S}$ -pZ7 RNA, the

antisense transcripts hybridized specifically to the outer pericarp region of the ovary and to the outer region of the ovules (the integuments). The sense transcripts (negative control) showed no

5 hybridization. When pre-anthesis tomato ovaries were hybridized to sense and antisense  $^{35}$ S-pZ8 RNA, the antisense transcripts hybridized specifically to the inner core region of the ovary and to the outer region of the ovules (the integuments). The sense

10 transcripts (negative control) showed no hybridization.

From the above, it is seen that the mRNA transcripts encoded by the genes corresponding to pZ7 and pZ8 are abundantly expressed during a very specific stage of tomato fruit development and appear to be expressed in a specific subset of tomato ovary cell types during that stage.

#### Sequencing of pZ130 and pZ70 cDNA Clones

20 The DNA sequences of pZ130 and pZ70 were determined by using the Sanger et al. (1971) dideoxy technique. The DNA sequences of both pZ130 and pZ70 were translated in three frames. The sequence, including the longest open reading frame, for each is given in Figures 1 and 4, respectively, of co-pending 25 U.S. application No. 382,518 filed July 19, 1989.

#### Screening Genomic Library for Genomic Clones

30 Southern analysis was performed as described by Maniatis et al., (1982) *supra*. Total tomato DNA from cultivar UC82B was digested with the restriction endonucleases *Eco*RI, *Hind*III and *Bam*HI, separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and transferred to nitro-cellulose. Southern hybridizations were performed 35 using  $^{32}$ P-labelled probes produced by nick translation or by random priming of pZ130 or pZ70. Simple hybridization patterns were observed with all cDNA clones (pZ7 and pZ130 patterns were identical to each

other and pZ8 and pZ70 patterns were identical to each other) indicating that single, or perhaps two, genes encode the respective messages in the tomato genome. Additional analysis using a pZ130 hybridization probe to hybridize to tomato genomic DNA digested with the restriction endonuclease *Bgl*II indicated that this gene was actually a member of a small (approximately 5-7 member) family of genes. The original pZ7 cDNA clone, however, hybridized specifically to one or perhaps two bands using *Bgl*II digested tomato genomic DNA.

#### Preparation of Genomic Clones

Two genomic clones, one representing each cDNA clone pZ130 and pZ70, were obtained as follows. A genomic library constructed from DNA of the tomato cultivar UC82B partially digested with the restriction endonuclease *Sau*3A was established in the lambda phage vector, lambda-FIX according to the manufacturer's instructions (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). This library was screened using <sup>32</sup>P-labelled pZ130 or pZ70 as a probe. A genomic clone containing approximately 14.5 kb of sequence from the tomato genome and hybridizing to pZ70 was isolated. The region which hybridizes to the pZ70 probe is found within the approximately 2 kb *Xba*I-*Hind*III restriction fragment of Calgene Lambda 116. Another genomic clone containing approximately 13 kb of sequence from the tomato genome and hybridizing to pZ130 (and pZ7) is isolated. The region which hybridizes to the pZ130 probe is found within the larger *Eco*RI-*Hind*III restriction fragment of Calgene Lambda 140.

Example 5  
Construction of Binary Vectors

5     Construction of pCGN873

pCGN783 is a binary plasmid containing the left and right T-DNA borders of *A. tumefaciens* octopine Ti-plasmid pTiA6 (Currier and Nester, *J. Bacteriol.* (1976) 126:157-165) the gentamicin 10 resistance gene of pPH1J1 (Hirsch et al., *Plasmid* (1984) 12:139-141), the 35S promoter of cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) (Gardner et al., *Nucleic Acid Res.* (1981) 9:1871-1880); the kanamycin resistance gene of Tn5 (Jorgensen, *Mol. Gen.* (1979) 177:65); and the 3' 15 region from transcript 7 of pTiA6 (Currier and Nester, *supra* (1976)).

(a)     Construction of pCGN587

The *Hind*III-*Sma*I fragment of Tn5 containing the entire structural gene for APH3'II (Jorgensen et al., *Mol. Gen.* (1979) 177:65), was cloned into pUC8 (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259), converting the fragment into a *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragment, since there is an *Eco*RI site immediately adjacent to the 20 *Sma*I site. The *Pst*I-*Eco*RI fragment, pCGN300, containing the 3' portion of the APH3'II gene, was then combined with an *Eco*RI-*Bam*HI-*Sal*I-*Pst*I linker 25 into the *Eco*RI site of pUC7 pCGN546W). Since this construct does not confer kanamycin resistance, 30 kanamycin resistance was obtained by inserting the *Bgl*I-*Pst*I fragment of the APH3'II gene into the *Bam*HI-*Pst*I site (pCGN546X). This procedure reassembles the APH3'II gene, so that *Eco*RI sites flank the APH3'II 35 gene. An ATG codon was upstream from and out of reading frame with the ATG initiation codon of APH3'II. The undesired ATG was avoided by inserting a *Sau*3A-*Pst*I fragment from the 5' end of APH3'II, which fragment lacks the superfluous ATG, into the *Bam*HI- 40

*PstI* site of pCGN546W to provide plasmid pCGN550. The *EcoRI* fragment of pCGN550 containing the APH3'II gene was then cloned into the *EcoRI* site of pUC8-pUC13 (K. Buckley *supra* (1985)) to give pCGN551.

5 Each of the *EcoRI* fragments containing the APH3'II gene was then cloned into the unique *EcoRI* site of pCGN451, which contains an octopine synthase cassette for expression to provide pCGN548 (2ATG)) and pCGN552 (1ATG). The plasmid pCGN451 having the ocs 5' 10 and the ocs 3' in the proper orientation was digested with *EcoRI* and the *EcoRI* fragment from pCGN551 continuing the intact kanamycin resistance gene inserted with *EcoRI* site to provide pCGN552 having the kanamycin resistance gene in the proper orientation. 15 This ocs/KAN gene was used to provide a selectable marker for the trans type binary vector pCGN587.

The 5' portion of the engineered octopine synthase promoter cassette consists of pTiA6 DNA from the *XhoI* at bp 15208-13644 (Barker *et al.*, *supra* (1983)), which also contains the T-DNA boundary sequence (border) implicated in T-DNA transfer. In the plasmid pCGN587, the osc/KAN gene from pCGN552 provides a selectable marker as well as the right border. The left boundary region was first cloned in 25 M13mp9 as a *HindIII-SmaI* piece (pCGN502) (base pairs 602-2212) and recloned as a *KpnI-EcoRI* fragment in pCGN565 to provide pCGN580. pCGN565 is a cloning vector based on pUC8-Cm, but containing pUC18 linkers. pCGN580 was linearized with *BamHI* and used to replace 30 the smaller *BglII* fragment of pVCK102 (Knauf and Nester, *Plasmid* (1982) 8:45), creating pCGN585. By replacing the smaller *Sall* fragment of pCGN585 with the *XhoI* fragment from pCGN552 containing the ocs/KAN gene, pCGN587 was obtained.

35

(b) Construction of pCGN739 (Binary Vector)

To obtain the gentamicin resistance marker, the resistance gene was isolated from a 3.1 kb *EcoRI*-

*PstI* fragment of pPHIJI (Hirsch et al., *Plasmid* (1984) 12:139-141) and cloned into pUC9 (Vieira et al., *Gene* (1982) 19:259-268) yielding pCGN549. The pCGN549 5 *HindIII-BamHI* fragment containing the gentamicin resistance gene replaced the *HindIII-BglII* fragment of pCGN587 creating pCGN594.

The pCGN594 *HindIII-BamHI* region which contains an *ocs-kanamycin-ocs* fragment was replaced with the *HindIII-BamHI* polylinker region from pUC18 10 (Yanisch-Perron, *Gene* (1985) 33:103-119) to make pCGN739.

(c) Construction of 726c (1 ATG-Kanamycin-3' region)  
pCGN566 contains the *EcoRI-HindIII* linker of 15 pUC18 (Yanisch-Perron, *ibid*) inserted into the *EcoRI-HindIII* sites of pUC13-Cm (K. Buckley (1985) *supra*). The *HindIII-BglII* fragment of pNW31c-8, 29-1 (Thomashow et al., *Cell* (1980) 19:729) containing ORF1 and 2 (Barker et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* (1984) 2:335- 20 350) was subcloned into the *HindIII-BamHI* sites of pCGN566 producing pCGN703.

The *Sau3A* fragment of pCGN703 containing the 3' region of transcript 7 from pTiA6 (corresponding to bases 2396-2920 of pTi15955 (Barker et al., *supra* 25 (1984)) was subcloned into the *BamHI* site of pUC18 (Yanisch-Perron et al., *supra* (1985)) producing pCGN709.

The *EcoRI-SmaI* polylinker region of pCGN709 was replaced with the *EcoRI-SmaI* fragment from pCGN587 30 (see Example 5(a) above) which contains the kanamycin resistance gene (APH3'II) producing pCGN726.

The *EcoRI-SalI* fragment of pCGN726 plus the *BglII-EcoRI* fragment of pCGN734 were inserted into the *BamHI-SalI* sites of pUC8-pUC13-cm (Buckley (1985), 35 *supra*) producing pCGN738. To construct pCGN734, the *HindIII-SphI* site of M13mpl9 (Norrrander et al., *Gene* (1983) 26:101-106). Using an oligonucleotide corresponding to bases 3287 to 3300, DNA synthesis was

primed from this template. Following S1 nuclease treatment and *Hind*III digestion, the resulting fragment was cloned into the *Hind*III-*Sma*I site of pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron et al., *supra* (1985)). The 5 resulting *Eco*RI to *Hind*III fragment of pTiA6 (corresponding to bases 3390-4494) was inserted into the *Eco*RI site of pUC8 (Vieira and Messing, *supra* (1982)) resulting in pCGN734. pCGN726c is derived 10 from pCGN738 by deleting the 900 bp *Eco*RI-*Eco*RI fragment.

(d) Construction of pCGN167

pCGN167 is a construct containing a full length CaMV promoter, 1 ATG-kanamycin gene, 3' end and 15 the bacterial Tn903-type kanamycin gene. M1 is an *Eco*RI fragment from pCGN550 (see construction of pCGN587) and was cloned into the *Eco*RI cloning site in the 1 ATG-kanamycin gene proximal to the polylinker region of M13mp9. See copending Application Serial 20 No. 920,574, filed October 17, 1986, which disclosure is incorporated herein by reference.

To construct pCGN167, the *Alu*I fragment of CaMV (bp 7144-7735) (Gardner et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1981) 9:2871-2888) was obtained by digestion with 25 *Alu*I and cloned into the *Hind*II site of M13mp7 (Vieira, *Gene* (1982) 19:259) to create C614. An *Eco*RI digest of C614 produced the *Eco*RI fragment from C614 containing the 35S promoter which was cloned into the *Eco*RI site of pUC8 (Vieira et al., *Gene* (1982) 19:259) 30 to produce pCGN146. To trim the promoter region, the *Bgl*II site (bp 7670) was treated with *Bgl*II and *Bal*31 and subsequently a *Bgl*II linker was attached to the *Bal*31 treated DNA to produce pCGN147.

pCGN148a containing the promoter region, 35 selectable marker (KAN with 2 ATGs) and 3' region was prepared by digesting pCGN528 with *Bgl*II and inserting the *Bam*HI-*Bgl*II promoter fragment from pCGN147. This fragment was cloned into the *Bgl*II site of pCGN528 so

that the *Bgl*II site was proximal to the kanamycin gene of pCGN528. pCGN528 was made as follows. pCGN525 was made by digesting a plasmid containing Tn5 which harbors a kanamycin gene (Jorgenson et al., *Mol. Gen.* 5 (1979) 177:65) with *Hind*III-*Bam*HI and inserting the *Hind*III-*Bam*HI fragment containing the kanamycin gene into the *Hind*III-*Bam*HI sites in the tetracycline gene of pACYC184 (Chang and Cohen, *J. Bacteriol.* (1978) 134:1141-1156). pCGN526 was made by inserting the *Bam*HI fragment 19 of pTiA6 (Thomashow et al., *Cell* 10 (1980) 19:729-739) into the *Bam*HI site of pCGN525. pCGN528 was obtained by deleting the small *Xho*I fragment from pCGN526 by digesting with *Xho*I and religating.

15 pCGN149a was made by cloning the *Bam*HI kanamycin gene fragment from pMB9KanXXI into the *Bam*HI site of pCGN148a. pMB9KanXXI is a pUC4K variant (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259-268) which has the *Xho*I site missing but contains a functional 20 kanamycin gene from Tn903 to allow for efficient selection in *Agrobacterium*. pCGN149a was digested with *Bgl*II and *Sph*I. This small *Bgl*II-*Sph*I fragment of pCGN149a was replaced with the *Bam*HI-*Sph*I fragment from MI (see below) isolated by digestion with *Bam*HI 25 and *Sph*I. This produces pCGN167.

(e) Construction of pCGN766c (35S promoter-3' region)  
The *Hind*III-*Bam*HI fragment of pCGN167 containing the CaMV-35S promoter, 1 ATG-kanamycin gene 30 and the *Bam*HI fragment 19 of pTiA6 was cloned into the *Bam*HI-*Hind*III sites of pUC19 (Norrrander et al., *supra* (1985); Yanisch-Perron et al., *supra* (1985)) creating pCGN976.

35 The 35S promoter and 3' region from transcript 7 was developed by inserting a 0.7 kb *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragment of pCGN976 (35S promoter) and the 0.5 kb *Eco*RI-*Sal*I fragment of pCGN709 (transcript

7:3' for construction see *supra*) into the *HindIII-SalI* sites of pCGN566 creating pCGN766c.

5 (f) Final Construction of pCGN783

10 The 0.7 kb *HindIII-EcoRI* fragment of pCGN766c (CaMV-35S promoter) was ligated to the 1.5 kb *EcoRI-SalI* fragment of pCGN726c (1-ATG-KAN-3' region) into the *HindIII-SalI* sites of pUC119 (J. Vieira, Rutgers University, New Jersey) to produce pCGN778.

15 The 2.2 kb region of pCGN778, a *HindII-SalI* fragment containing the CaMV 35S promoter (1-ATG-KAN-3' region), replaced the *HindIII-SalI* polylinker region of pCGN739 to produce pCGN783.

20 A DNA construct comprising a DNA sequence of interest may be inserted into the binary plasmid containing a plant kanamycin resistance marker, between the left and right borders. The resulting plasmid binary vector in a host microorganism such as *E. coli* C2110 is conjugated into *A. tumefaciens* containing a disarmed Ti-plasmid capable of transferring the DNA sequence of interest and the kanamycin resistance cassette into the plant host genome. The *Agrobacterium* system which is employed is *A. tumefaciens* PC2760 (G. Ooms et al., *Plasmid* (1982) 25 7:15-29; Hoekema et al., *Nature* (1983) 303:179-181; European Patent Application 84-200239.6, 2424183) which disclosures are incorporated herein by reference.

30 Construction of pCGN1578

35 pCGN1578 is a binary plant transformation vector containing the left and right T-DNA borders of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* octopine Ti-plasmid pTiA6 (Currier and Nester, *J. Bact.* (1976) 126 :157-165), the gentamicin resistance gene of pPH1J1 (Hirsch and Beringer, *Plasmid* (1984) 12:139-141), an *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* Ri plasmid origin of replication from pLJbB11 (Jouanin et al., *Mol. Gen.*

Genet. (1985) 201:370-374), a 35S promoter-Kan<sup>R</sup>-tml<sup>3</sup> region capable of conferring kanamycin resistance to transformed plants, a ColEl origin of replication from pBR322 (Bolivar et al., Gene (1977) 2:95-113), and a 5 lacZ' screenable marker gene from pUC18 (Yanish-Perron et al., Gene (1985) 53:103-119).

(a) Construction of pCGN1536

A 5.4 kb EcoRI fragment was removed from 10 pV232 (Knauf and Nester, Plasmid (1982) 8:45), by EcoRI digestion and cloned into EcoRI digested pACYC184 (Chang and Cohen, J. Bacteriol. (1978) 134:1141-1156) to create pCGN14. The 1434 bp *Clal-SPHI* fragment of pCGN14, containing the mas 5' region 15 (bp20128-21562 according to numbering of (Barker et al., Plant Mol. Biol. (1983) 2:335-350) was cloned into *AccI-SphI* digested pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron et al., Gene (1985) 53:103-119) to generate pCGN40. A 746 bp 20 *EcoRV-NaeI* fragment of the mas 5' region was replaced by an *XhoI* site by digesting pCGN40 with *EcoRV* and *NaeI* followed by ligation in the presence of synthetic 25 *XhoI* linker DNA to create pCGN1036. The 765 bp *SstI-HindIII* fragment (bp 18474-19239) of pCGN14, containing the mas 3' region, was cloned into *SstI-HindIII* digested pUC18 (Norrander et al., Gene (1983) 26:101-106) to yield pCGN43. The *HindIII* site of 30 pCGN43 was replaced with an *EcoRI* site by digestion with *HindIII*, blunt ending with Klenow enzyme, and ligation with synthetic *EcoRI* linker DNA to create pCGN1034. The 767 bp *EcoRI* fragment of pCGN1034 was cloned into *EcoRI*-digested pCGN1036 in the orientation that places bp 19239 of the mas 3' region proximal to the mas 5' region to create pCGN1040. 35 pCGN1040 was subjected to partial digestion with *SstI*, treated with T4 DNA polymerase to create blunt ends, and ligated in the presence of synthetic *XhoI* linker DNA. A clone was selected in which only the *SstI* site

at the junction of bp 18,474 (mas DNA) and the vector DNA was replaced by an *Xho*I site to generate pCGN1047.

pCGN565 (a cloning vector based upon pUC8-cm<sup>bt</sup> containing pUC18 linkers) was digested with *Eco*RI and *Hind*III, treated with Klenow enzyme to create blunt ends, and ligated in the presence of synthetic *Xho*I linker DNA to create pCGN1003; this recreated the *Eco*RI site adjacent to the *Xho*I linker. pCGN1003 was digested with *Eco*RI, treated with Klenow enzyme to create blunt ends, and ligated in the presence of synthetic *Pst*I linker DNA to create pCGN1007. The 1.5 kb *Xho*I fragment of pCGN1047, containing the mas 5' region and the mas 3' region with a multiple cloning site between, was cloned into *Xho*I digested pCGN1007 to construct pCGN1052. A portion of the multiple cloning site of pCGN1052 was deleted by digestion with *Xba*I and *Sst*I, treated with Klenow enzyme to make blunt ends, and ligated to generate pCGN1052ΔXS.

To prepare pCGN50, the *Hind*III-*Sma*I fragment of Tn5 containing the entire structural gene for APHII (Jorgensen, et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1979) 177:65) was cloned into pUC8 (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259), converting the fragment into a *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragment, since there is an *Eco*RI site immediately adjacent to the *Sma*I site. The *Pst*I-*Eco*RI fragment of pCGN300, containing the 3' portion of the APHII gene, was then combined with an *Eco*RI-*Bam*HI-*Sal*I-*Pst*I linker into the *Eco*RI site of pUC7 (pCGN546W). Since this construct does not confer kanamycin resistance, kanamycin resistance was obtained by inserting the *Bgl*II-*Pst*I fragment of the APHII gene into the *Bam*HI-*Pst*I site (pCGN546X). This procedure reassembles the APHII gene, so that *Eco*RI sites flank the gene. An ATG codon was upstream from and out of reading frame with the ATG initiation codon of APHII. The undesired ATG was avoided by inserting a *Sau*3A-*Pst*I fragment from the 5' end of APHII, which fragment lacks the

superfluous ATG, into the *Bam*HI-*Pst*I site of pCGN546W to provide plasmid pCGN550.

The 1 kb *Eco*RI-*Sma*I fragment of pCGN550 containing the 1 ATG-kanamycin resistance gene, was 5 cloned into *Eco*RI-*Sma*I digested to create pBSKm; this plasmid contained an M13 region allowing generation of single stranded DNA. Single stranded DNA was generated according to the supplier's recommendations, and *in vitro* mutagenesis was performed (Adelman et 10 al., *DNA* (1983) 2:183-193) using a synthetic oligonucleotide with the sequence 5'GAACTCCAGGACGAGGC3' to alter a *Pst*I site within the kanamycin resistance gene, creating pCGN1534. pCGN1534 was digested with *Sma*I and ligated in the 15 presence of a synthetic *Eco*RI linker DNA to generate pCGN1535. The 1 kb *Eco*RI fragment of pCGN1535 was cloned into *Eco*RI digested pCGN1052 $\Delta$ XS to create the mas 5'-kan-mas 3' plant selectable marker cassette pCGN1536.

20

(b) Construction of pCGN1546

pCGN149a (see above) was digested with *Hind*III and *Bam*HI and ligated to pUC8 digested with *Hind*III and *Bam*HI to produce pCGN169. This removed 25 the Tn903 kanamycin marker. pCGN565 (a cloning vector based on pUC8-Cm but containing pUC18 linkers) and pCGN169 were both digested with *Hind*III and *Pst*I and ligated to form pCGN203, a plasmid containing the CaMV 35S promoter and part of the 5'-end of the Tn5 30 kanamycin gene (up to the *Pt*I site, (Jorgenson et al., (1979), *supra*)). A 3' regulatory region was added to pCGN203 from pCGN204. pCGN204 was made by cloning the *Eco*RI fragment of CaMV (p 408-6105) containing the 35 region V 3' region into pUC18 (Gardner, et al. (1981) *supra*). pCGN203 and pCGN204 were digested with *Hind*III and *Pst*I and the 3' regulatory region of pCGN204 was inserted into pCGN203. The resulting cassette, pCGN206, was digested with *Hind*III. The

ends were filled-in with Klenow polymerase and *Xho*I linkers were added. The resulting plasmid was called pCGN986X. pBRX25 (construction of this plasmid is described in European application EPA O 229 042 filed 5 January 7, 1987, which application is incorporated herein by reference) contains only 11 bp of the 5' untruncated region of the nitrilase gene. The *Bam*HI-*Sac*I fragment of pBRX25 was inserted into *Bam*HI-*Sac*I digested pCGN986X yielding pBRX66. pBRX66 was 10 digested with *Pst*I and *Eco*RI, blunt ends generated by treatment with Klenow polymerase, and *Xho*I linkers added. The resulting plasmid, pBRX68, had a *tml* 3' region of approximately 1.1 kb. pBRX68 was digested 15 with *Sal*I and *Sac*I, blunt ends generated by treatment with Klenow polymerase, and *Eco*RI linkers added. The resulting plasmid, pCGN986XE, is a 35S promoter-*tml* 3' expression cassette lacking the nitrilase gene. The Tn5 kanamycin resistance gene was then inserted into pCGN986XE. The 1.0 kb *Eco*RI fragment of pCGN1536 was 20 ligated into pCGN986XE digested with *Eco*RI. A clone with the Tn5 kanamycin resistance gene in the correct orientation for transcription and translation was chosen and called pCGN1537b. The 35S promoter Kan<sup>R</sup>-*tml* 3' region was then transferred to a 25 chloramphenicol resistant plasmid backbone, pCGN786. pCGN786 is a pUCCM based vector with the synthetic oligonucleotide 5'GGAATTCTCGACAGATCTCTGCAGCTCGAG- GGATCCAAGCTT 3' containing the cloning sites *Eco*RI, *Sal*I, *Bgl*II, *Pst*I *Xho*I, *Bam*HI, and *Hind*III inserted 30 into pCGN566. pCGN566 contains the *Eco*RI-*Hind*III linker of pUC18 inserted into the *Eco*RI-*Hind*III sites of pUC13-Cm. pCGN786 was digested with *Xho*I and the *Xho*I fragment of pCGN1537b containing the 35S 35 promoter-Kan<sup>R</sup>-*tml* 3' region was ligated in. The resulting clone was termed pCGN1546.

(c) Construction of pCGN565RB-H+X

pCGN451, which includes an octopine cassette containing about 1556 bp of the 5' non-coding region of the octopine synthase gene fused via an EcoRI linker to the 3' non-coding region of the octopine synthase gene of pTiA6, was digested with *Hpa*I and ligated in the presence of synthetic *Sph*I linker DNA to generate pCGN55. The pTi coordinates are 11,207 to 12,823 for the 3' region, and 13,643 to 15,208 for the 5' region as defined by Barker et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* 1983) 2:325. The *Xho*I-*Sph*I fragment of pCGN55 (bp 13,800-15,208, including the right border of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* T-DNA; (Barker et al., *Gene* (1977) 2:95-113) was cloned into *Sal*I-*Sph*I digested of pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron et al., *Gene* (1985) 53:103-119) to create pCGN60. The 1.4 kb *Hind*III-*Bam*HI fragment of pCGN60 was cloned into *Hind*III-*Bam*HI digested pSP64 (Promega, Inc.) to generate pCGN1039. pCGN1039 was digested with *Sma*I and *Nru*I (deleting bp 14,273-15,208; (Barker et al., *Gene* 1977) 2:95-113) and ligated in the presence of synthetic *Bgl*II linker DNA creating pCGN1039NS. The 0.47 kb *Eco*RI-*Hind*III fragment of pCGN1039NS was cloned into *Eco*RI-*Hind*III digested pCGN565 to create pCGN565RB. pCGN565 is a cloning vector based on pUC8-Cm, but containing pUC18 linkers. The *Hind*III site of pCGN565RB was replaced with an *Xho*I site by *Hind*III digestion, treatment with Klenow enzyme, and ligation in the presence of synthetic *Xho*I linker DNA to create pCGN565RB-H+X.

30

(d) Construction of pCGN1542b

pCGN65 was constructed as follows. First, pCGN501 was constructed by cloning a 1.85 kb *Eco*RI-*Xho*I fragment of pTiA6 (Currier and Nester, *J. Bact.* 1976) 126:157-165) containing bases 13,362-15,208 (Barker, et al., *Plant Molec. Biol.* (1983) 2:335-350) of the T-DNA (right border), into *Eco*RI-*Sal*I digested M13mp9 (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259-268).

pCGN502 was constructed by cloning a 1.6 kb *Hind*III-*Sma*I fragment of pTiA6, containing bases of 602-2,212 of the T-DNA (left border), into *Hind*III-*Sma*I digested M13mp9. pCGN501 and pCGN502 were both digested with 5 *Eco*RI and *Hind*III and both T-DNA-containing fragments cloned together into *Hind*III digested pUC9 (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259-268) to yield pCGN503, containing both T-DNA border fragments. pCGN503 was digested with *Hind*III and *Eco*RI and the two resulting 10 *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragments (containing the T-DNA borders) were cloned into *Eco*RI digested pC79 (Hohn and Collins, *Gene* (1980) 11:291-298) to generate pCGN518. The *Kpn*I-*Eco*RI fragment from pCGN518, containing the left T-DNA border, was cloned into *Kpn*I-*Eco*RI digested 15 pCGN565 to generate pCGN580. The *Bam*HI-*Bgl*II fragment of pCGN580 was cloned into the *Bam*HI site of pACYC184 (Chang and Cohen, *J. Bacteriol.* (1978) 134:1141-1156) to create pCGN51. The 1.4 kb *Bam*HI-*Sph*I fragment of pCGN60 containing the T-DNA right border fragment, was 20 cloned into *Bam*HI-*Sph*I digested pCGN51 to create pCGN65. To make pCGN65KX-S+X, pCGN65 was digested with *Kpn*I and *Xba*I, treated with Klenow enzyme to create blunt ends, and ligated in the presence of synthetic *Bgl*II linker DNA.

25 pUC18 was digested with *Hae*II to release the *lacZ'* fragment, treated with Klenow enzyme to create blunt ends, and the *lacZ-* containing fragment ligated into pCGN565RB-H+X, which had been digested with *Acc*I and *Sph*I and treated with Klenow enzyme, resulting in 30 pCGN565RB $\alpha$ 3X. In pCGN565RB $\alpha$ 3X, the *lac* promoter is distal to the right border. Both clones are positive for *lacZ'* expression when plated on an appropriate host. Each contain bp 13990-142773 of the right border fragment (Barker et al. (1983) *supra*), the 35 *Acc*I-*Sph*I fragment (bp 13800-13990) having been deleted. The 728 bp *Bgl*II-*Xho*I fragment of pCGN565RB3X, containing the T-DNA right border piece and the *lacZ'* gene, were cloned into *Bgl*II-*Xho*I

digested pCGN65ΔKX-S+X, replacing the *Bgl*III-*Xho*I right border fragment of pCGN650ΔKX-S+H, to create pCGN653αX.

5 The *Cla*I fragment from pCGN653αX was deleted and replaced with an *Xho*I linker by digesting with *Cla*I, treating with Klenow enzyme to create blunt ends, and ligating in the presence of synthetic *Xho*I linker DNA to create pCGN65α3XX. pCGN65α3XX was digested with *Bgl*III and *Eco*RV, treated with Klenow polymerase, and 10 *Bgl*III linkers added. The resulting plasmid, pCGN65α3XX', now lacks an approximately 20 bp piece of DNA that was present in pCGN65α3XX.

15 pBR322 (Boliver et al., *Gene* (1977) 2:95-113) was digested with *Eco*RI and *Pvu*II, treated with Klenow polymerase to generate blunt ends, and *Bgl*III linkers added. An ampicillin resistant, tetracycline sensitive clone, pCGN1538 was selected. This clone now lacks the approximately 2.2 kb *Eco*RI-*Pvu*II fragment containing the tetracycline resistance gene. 20 The *Pvu*II site has been lost but the *Eco*RI site was regenerated upon addition of *Bgl*III linkers.

25 pCGN65α3XX' was digested with *Bgl*III and ligated to *Bgl*III digested pCGN1538 to create pCGN1542a which contained both plasmid backbones. pCGN1542a was digested with *Xho*I and religated. An ampicillin resistant, chloramphenicol sensitive clone was chosen which lacked the pACYC184 backbone, creating pCGN1542b.

30 (e) Construction of pCGN1532

The *Eco*RI-*Pst*I fragment containing the gentamicin resistance gene was removed from pPhlJI (Hirsch and Beringer, *Plasmid* (1984) 12:139-141) by *Eco*RI-*Pst*I digestion and cloned into *Eco*RI-*Pst*I digested pUC9 (Vieira and Messing, *Gene* (1982) 19:259-268) to generate pCGN549. *Hind*III-*Pst*I digestion of pCN549 yielded a 3.1 kb fragment bearing the gentamicin resistance gene, which was made blunt ended

by the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I and cloned into *Pvu*II digested pBR322 (Bolivar et al., *Gene* (1977) 2:95-113) to create pBR322GM. pBR322GM was digested with *Dra*I and *Sph*I treated with Klenow enzyme 5 to create blunt ends, and the 2.8 kb fragment cloned into the *Ri* origin-containing plasmid pLJbB11 (Jouanin et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1985) 201:370-374) which has been digested with *Apa*I and made blunt ended with Klenow enzyme, creating pLHbB11Gm. The extra *Col*E1 10 origin and the kanamycin resistance gene were deleted from pLJB11Gm by digestion with *Bam*HI, followed by self-closure to create pGmB11. The *Hind*III site of pGB11 was deleted by *Hind*III digestion, followed by treatment with Klenow enzyme and self-closure, 15 creating pGmB11-H. The *Pst*I site of pGmB11-H was deleted by *Pst*I digestion, followed by treatment with Klenow enzyme and self-closure, creating pCGN1532.

(f) Final Construction of pCGN1578

20 The *Xho*I fragment of pCGN1546 containing the 35S promoter-Kan<sup>R</sup>-tml-3' region was cloned into *Xho*I digested 1542b to create pCGN1556. The *Xho*I fragment from pCGN1546 was oriented within 1542b such that the order of components was: left border-35S promoter- 25 Kan<sup>R</sup>-tml-3'-lacZ'-right border.

The T-DNA containing *Bgl*II fragment of pCGN1556 was cloned into *Bam*HI restricted pCGN1532 resulting in the binary vector, pCGN1578. In pCGN1578, the orientation of the insert was such that the T-DNA left order was adjacent to the *Ri* plasmid 30 origin of replication. This binary vector has several advantages, including a minimal amount of DNA between the T-DNA borders, high stability in *Agrobacterium* hosts, high copy number in *E. coli* hosts and 35 blue/white screen with multiple restriction enzyme sites for ease of cloning target DNA.

Example 6  
Construction of Tagged  
Genomic Cassettes and Binary Vectors

5        The 2A11 genomic fragment was tagged with PG  
cDNA sense or antisense sequences, PG genomic DNA  
antisense sequences or DMA transferase (*tmr*) genomic  
DNA sequences in antisense or sense orientations. PG  
DNA sequences were inserted into the unique *Xba*I site  
10      of the pCGN1273 or the unique *Clal* site of the  
pCGN1267 promoter cassettes. *tmr* sequences were  
inserted into the unique *Clal* site of pCGN1261. A  
summary of the tagged genomic cassettes prepared is  
shown in Table 1 below. The inserted sequences will  
15      increase the size of the mRNA over the endogenous  
transcript, and thus the expression pattern of the  
construct can be compared to the endogenous gene by a  
single Northern hybridization in a manner analogous to  
the detection of a tuber specific potato gene  
20      described by Eckes et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1986)  
205:14-22.

Table 1  
Summary of Tagged Cassettes Constructed

	Genomic Clone <u>Plasmid</u>	"Tagged" <u>Plasmid</u>	<u>Insertion</u>	<u>Orientation</u>	<u>Binary</u>
5	pCGN1273	pCGN1270	PGcDNA	Sense	pCGN1268
10		pCGN1271	PGcDNA	Antisense	pCGN1269
		pCGN1215	PG Genomic DNA	Antisense	pCGN1219/ pCGN1220
15	pCGN1267	pCGN1263	PGcDNA	Sense	pCGN1260
		pCGN1262	PGcDNA	Antisense	pCGN1255/ pCGN1258
20		pCGN1225	PG Genomic DNA	Antisense	pCGN1227/ pCGN1228
		pCGN1266	tmr Genomic DNA	Sense	pCGN1264/ pCGN1265
25					

The preparation of the above tagged cassettes was as follows.

30

Isolation of Polygalacturonase Genomic Clone

An EcoRI partial genomic library established in Charon 4 constructed from DNA of a *Lycopersicon esculentum* cultivar was screened using a probe from polygalacturonase (PG) cDNA (Sheehy et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1987) 208:30-36). A lambda clone containing an approximately 16 kb insert was isolated from the library. An internal 2207 bp *Hind*III to *Eco*RI was sequenced. The *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragment includes the PG promoter region.

45

Sequence of Genomic Clone

The DNA sequence of the genomic clone was determined by Sanger dideoxy techniques and is as shown in Figure 5 of co-pending U.S. application No. 382,176 filed July 19, 1989. The sequence of the

genomic clone bases 1427 to 1748 are homologous to the PG cDNA sequence.

Preparation of pCGN1268 and pCGN1269

5 pCGN1273 was tagged with 383 bp (from base number -23 in the polylinker region to 360) from the 5' region of the tomato PG cDNA clone, F1 (Sheehy et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1987) 208:30-36), at the unique *Xba*I restriction enzyme site. The tag was inserted in  
10 the antisense orientation resulting in plasmid pCGN1271 and in the sense orientation yielding plasmid pCGN1270. Plasmids pCGN1270 and pCGN1271 were linearized at the unique *Bgl*II restriction enzyme site and cloned into the binary vector pCGN783 at the  
15 unique *Bam*HI restriction enzyme site to yield pCGN1268 and pCGN1269 respectively.

Preparation of pCGN1219 and pCGN1220

20 pCGN1273 was tagged with a 0.5 kb fragment of DNA (base number 566 to 1055) from a PG genomic clone which spans the 5' end of the intron/exon junction. This fragment was cloned into the *Xba*I site resulting in plasmid pCGN1215. pCGN1215 was linearized at the unique *Bgl*II site and cloned into  
25 pCGN783 at the *Bam*HI site resulting in two plasmids, pCGN1219 and pCGN1220, which differ only in the orientation of pCGN1215 in pCGN783.

Preparation of pCGN1255 and pCGN1258

30 The 383 bp *Xba*I fragment from the PG cDNA clone was cloned into the unique *Cla*I site of pCGN1267 after filling in the *Xba*I and *Cla*I ends with Klenow and blunt ligation. The fragment in a sense orientation resulted in plasmid pCGN1263 and in the  
35 antisense orientation gave pCGN1262. pCGN1263 was linearized at the unique *Bgl*II site and cloned into pCGN783 at the *Bam*HI site yielding pCGN1260. pCGN1262 was also linearized at the *Bgl*II site and cloned into

pCGN783 at the *Bam*HI site resulting in two plasmids, pCGN1255 and pCGN1258, which differ only in the orientation of pCGN1262 in the binary vector pCGN783.

5 Preparation of pCGN1227 and pCGN1228

The 0.5 Kb fragment of the PG genomic clone spanning the intron/exon junction was cloned into pCGN1267 at the *Cla*I site in an antisense direction yielding plasmid pCGN1225. This plasmid was 10 linearized at the *Bgl*II restriction enzyme site and cloned into pCGN783 at the *Bam*HI site producing two plasmids, pCGN1227 and pCGN1228, which differ only in the orientation of pCGN1225 in the binary vector.

15 Preparation of pCGN1264 and pCGN1265

The *Eco*7 fragment (base numbers 5545 to 12,823) (Barker et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* (1983) 2:335-350) from the octopine plasmid pTiA6 of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (Knauf and Nester, *Plasmid* 20 (1982) 8:45-54) was subcloned into pUC19 at the *Eco*RI site resulting in plasmid pCGN71. A *Rsa*I digest of pCGN71 allowed a fragment of DNA from bases 8487 to 9836 of the *Eco*7 fragment to be subcloned into the vector m13 BlueScript Minus (Stratagene, Inc.) at the 25 *Sma*I site resulting in plasmid pCGN1278. This fragment contains the coding region of the genetic locus designated *tmr* which encodes a dimethylallyl transferase (isopentenyl transferase) (Akiyoshi et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1984) 81:5994-5998; Barry et al. (1984) 81:4776-4780). A mung bean 30 exonuclease treatment (Promega Biotech) of pCGN1278 produced pCGN1272 in which there was a deletion on the 5' end of the *tmr* gene to a point 39 base pairs 5' of the start codon. The *tmr* gene from pCGN1272 was 35 subcloned into the *Cla*I site of pCGN1267. The *tmr* gene, in the sense orientation, yielded plasmid pCGN1266. pCGN1266 was linearized at the *Bgl*II site and subcloned into pCGN783 at the *Bam*HI site yielding

two plasmids, pCGN1264 and pCGN1265, which differ only in the orientation of pCGN1266 in pCGN783.

Example 7

5           Preparation of Transgenic Plants

Feeder plates were prepared by pipetting 0.5 ml of an eight day old suspension of *Nicotiana tabacum* cv xanthi cell suspension culture ( $\sim 10^6$  cells/ml) onto 0.8% agar medium, containing MS salts, myo-inositol 10 (100 mg/l), thiamine-HCl (1.3 mg/l), sucrose (30 g/l), potassium acid phosphate (200 mg/l) 2,4-D (0.2 mg/l), and kinetin (0.1 mg/l) (pH 5.5). The feeder cells were prepared at least 24 hours prior to use. A #1 Whatman sterile filter paper (Whatman Ltd, Maidstone, 15 England) was placed on top of the tobacco feeder cells after the cells had been growing for at least 24 hours.

Agrobacteria containing the plasmid of interest were grown on AB medium: ( $K_2HPO_4$ , 3 gm/l; 20  $NaH_2PO_4$ ,  $H_2O$ , 1.15 g/l;  $NH_4Cl$ , 1 g/l;  $KCl$  0.15g/l; glucose, 5 g/l;  $FeSO_4$ , 0.25 mg/l;  $MgSO_4$  0.246 mg/l;  $CaCl_2$ , 0.14 mg/l; 15 g/l agar; gentamicin sulfate, 100  $\mu$ g/l; and streptomycin sulfate, 100  $\mu$ g/l) for 4-5 days. Single colonies were then inoculated into 5 ml 25 of MG/L broth and preincubated overnight in a shaker (180 rpm) at 30°C.

Sterile tomato cotyledon tissue was obtained from 7-8 day old seedlings which had been grown at 24°C, with a 16hr/8hr day/night cycle in 100 x 25 mm 30 petri dishes containing MSSV medium: Murashige-Skoog (MS) salts (#1117 Gibco Laboratories, New York), sucrose 30 g/l, Nitsch vitamins (Thomas, B.R., and Pratt, D. *Appl. Genet.* (1981) 59:215-219), 0.8% agar (pH 6.0). Any tomato species may be used as a tissue 35 source, however, the inbred breeding line UC82B (Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California, Davis) is preferred. The tips and bases of the cotyledons were removed and the center section

placed onto a feeder plate for a 24-hour preincubation period in a low light, generally about 40-50 micro-Einstens, preferably less than 80 micro-Einstens, at 24°C.

5 Following the preincubation period, the cotyledon explants were dipped into an agrobacteria suspension ( $5 \times 10^8$  bacteria/ml) for approximately 5 minutes, blotted on sterile paper towels and returned to the original tobacco feeder plates. The explants  
10 were cocultivated with the agrobacteria for 48 hours on the tobacco feeder plates in low light (see above) at 24°C, then transferred to regeneration medium containing 500 mg/l of carbenicillin disodium salts and at least 100 mg/l of kanamycin sulfate. The  
15 regeneration medium is MS salts medium with zeatin (2 mg/l), myo-inositol (100 mg/l), sucrose (20 g/l), Nitsche vitamins and 0.8% agar (pH 6.0). After 10 days and subsequently every three weeks, the explants were transferred to fresh regeneration medium  
20 containing 500 mg/l of carbenicillin disodium salts and at least 100 mg/l of kanamycin sulfate. Shoots were harvested from 8 weeks onwards and placed on MSSV medium containing carbenicillin (50 mg/l), kanamycin (50 mg/l) and indole-3-butyric acid (1 mg/l). Roots  
25 developed in 7-14 days. Plants were then transplanted into soil.

An aminoglycoside phosphotransferase enzyme (APH3'II) assay is conducted on putative transformed tomato plants and shoots. APH3'II confers resistance to kanamycin and neomycin. APH3'II activity is assayed (Reiss et al., *Gene* (1984) 30:211-218) employing electrophoretic separation of the enzyme from other interfering proteins and detection of its enzymatic activity by *in situ* phosphorylation of kanamycin. Both kanamycin and [ $\gamma$ -32P] ATP act as substrates and are embedded in an agarose gel which is placed on top of the polyacrylamide gel containing the proteins. After the enzymatic reaction, the

phosphorylated kanamycin is transferred to P-81 phosphocellulose ion exchange paper and the radiolabeled kanamycin is finally visualized by autoradiography. The Reiss et al. method is modified 5 in the final washing of the P-81 ion exchange paper by rinsing in 0.1 mg/ml of proteinase K.

Example 8

Analysis of Expression Of Tagged Genomic

10 Constructs in Transgenic Plants

Immature green fruit (approximately 3.2 cm in length) were harvested from two tomato plants cv. UC82B that had been transformed with a disarmed *Agrobacterium* strain containing pCGN1264. Transgenic 15 plants are designated 1264-1 and 1264-11. The pericarp from two fruits from each plant was ground to a powder under liquid nitrogen, total RNA extracted, and polyA+ mRNA isolated as described in Mansson et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1985) 200:356-361. Young green 20 leaves were also harvested from each plant and polyA+ mRNA isolated.

Approximately 19  $\mu$ g of total RNA from fruit, 7 ng of polyA+ mRNA from fruit and 70 ng of polyA+ mRNA from leaves from transformed plants 1264-1 and 25 1264-11 were run on a 0.7% agarose formaldehyde Northern gel and blotted onto nitrocellulose (Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (1982) Cold Spring Harbor, New York). Also included on the gel, as a negative control, were approximately 50 ng 30 of polyA+ mRNA from leaf and immature green fruit of a nontransformed UC82B plant.

As a positive control, and to help in quantitating mRNA levels, *in vitro* transcribed RNA from pCGN1272 was synthesized using T3 polymerase 35 (Stratagene, Inc.). Nineteen pg and 1.9 pg of this *in vitro* synthesized RNA were loaded onto the Northern gel.

The probe for the Northern filter was the 1.0 kb tmr insert DNA (a *Kpn*I to *Sac*I fragment) from pCGN1272 isolated by electroelution from an agarose gel (Maniatis, (1982), *supra*) and labeled by nick 5 translation (Bethesda Research Laboratory kit) using  $^{32}\text{p}$  dCTP (Amersham).

The Northern filter was prehybridized at 42°C for 5 hrs in the following solution: 25 ml Formamide, 12.5 ml 20X SSC, 2.5 ml 1 M NaP, 5 ml 50X 10 Denhardt's, 0.5 ml 10% SDS, 1 ml 250 mM EDTA, 1 ml 10 mg/ml ssDNA and 2 ml H<sub>2</sub>O. Then one-fifth volume of 50% dextran sulfate and approximately 2.2 X 10<sup>7</sup> cpm of the probe were added and hybridization was carried out for 15 hrs at 42°C. The Northern filter was washed 15 one time in 2X SSC and 0.1% SDS at 55°C and twice in 1X SSC and 0.1% SDS at 55°C for 20 minutes each wash. The filter was allowed to air dry before being placed with Kodak XAR film and an intensifying screen at -70°C for two days.

20

#### Northern Results on Transgenic Plants

The nicked tmr probe hybridized with a mRNA species approximately 1.7 Kb in length was observed in the total RNA and polyA+ mRNA fruit lanes of the 25 Northern blot. This is the expected length of the reintroduced 2All gene (0.7 Kb) tagged with the tmr gene (1.0 kb). The level of expression from the reintroduced tagged gene was somewhat lower than the level of expression from the endogenous 2All gene. 30 The level of expression of the reintroduced gene in immature green fruit was higher than the expression level in leaf tissue, although there appeared to be a small amount of hybridizing mRNA in leaf tissue in these transformants.

35

Example 92All Promoter Cassette

5 The 2All cassette contains 3.8 kb of DNA 5' of the transcriptional start site and the entire 3' region from the TGA stop codon to a site 2.0 kb 3' of the poly A addition site of the 2All gene. The 2All cassette was prepared as follows.

Transcriptional Initiation Region

10 The 5' end of the 2All cassette was constructed starting with an EcoRI subclone of the genomic clone as described in application PCT/US88/01811 cloned into the EcoRI site of Bluescript (+) (Stratagene) resulting in pCGN1288.

15 This clone contains sequences from the EcoRI site at position 1651 in the intron of the 2All gene to the EcoRI site located 2.5 Kb upstream of the XhoI site at position 1 of the sequenced region. The XhoI fragment from position 1 of the sequenced region to the XhoI site in the Bluescript polylinker was deleted creating plasmid pCGN2004 which contains the 2All region from position 1 to position 1651. The coding region of 2All was deleted by treating this plasmid with ExonucleaseIII/S1 using the commercially available

20 Erase-a-Base Kit (Promega Biotec) and sequencing deletion plasmids until one was found which had the coding region deleted to position 1366. The resulting plasmid, pCGN1251, had the genomic region from the XhoI site (position 1) to position 1366. The

25 EcoRI fragment of pCGN1288 was then transferred to a chloramphenicol resistant plasmid vector, pCGN2015, to make pCGN1231. pCGN2015 is a Cm resistant derivative of the Bluescript plasmid. A BstEII/BamHI fragment of pCGN1251 was then transferred into BstEII/BamI

30 digested pCGN1231 to make pCGN1235 which contains the region from the EcoRI site 2.5 kb upstream of the sequenced region) to position 1366 of the sequenced

region flanked by the Bluescript polylinker in a Cm resistant vector.

Transcriptional and Translational Termination Region

5                   The 3' end of the 2All cassette was constructed from pCGN1273 (described in application PCT/US88/01811) by digesting the plasmid with *Pvu*I and *Eco*RI, isolating the 2249 bp insert (from position 2402 to 4653), ligating with a double-stranded  
10                 oligonucleotide containing the sequence shown in Figure 7 of co-pending U.S. application Serial No. 382,176 filed July 19, 1989, the *Bam*HI sticky end to a *Pvu*I sticky end, into a BlueScript vector which had been digested with *Bam*HI and *Eco*RI. The resulting  
15                 plasmid, pCGN1238 contains the 3' end of the 2All gene from the stop codon at position 2381 to the *Eco*RI site at position 4653.

Final Construction

20                 Several versions of the 2All cassette in different vectors with different flanking restriction sites have been constructed. A cassette containing the 5' and 3' regions of the 2All gene was constructed by ligating the *Bam*HI to *Eco*RV insert of pCGN1238 into pCGN1235 which had been digested with *Bam*HI and *Xba*I (the *Xba*I site having been filled in with Klenow polymerase to make a blunt-ended fragment). The resulting plasmid, pCGN1240, has the 5' end of the 2All gene from the *Eco*RI site 2.5 kb upstream of the  
25                 *Xho*I site (position 1) to position 1366 (which is located between the transcriptional initiation site of the 2All gene and the ATG), followed by a polylinker region (see Figure 6 of co-pending U.S. application Serial No. 382,176, filed July 19, 1989) with sites  
30                 for *Sma*I, *Bam*HI, *Pst*I and *Sal*I which can be conveniently used to insert genes, followed by the 3' region from position 2381 to 4653. The plasmid backbone of pCGN1240 is the Bluescript Cm plasmid.

Construction of Plasmid pCGN1241

5 A more convenient construct has the EcoRI of pCGN1240 excised and inserted into a Bluescript vector called pCGN1239 which has an altered polylinker region such that the entire cassette can be excised as a 10 *SacI-KpnI* fragment. The altered BlueScript vector, pCGN1239, was constructed by modifying the BlueScript polylinker from the *SacI* site to the *KpnI* site including a synthetic polylinker with the following 15 sequence: AGCTCGGTACCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTAC to create a polylinker with the following sites: *SacI-KpnI-EcoRI-SacI-KpnI*. The EcoRI insert of pCGN1240 was inserted into pCGN1239 to make pCGN1241.

15

Construction of pCGN2610 and pCGN2611

20 A Chloramphenicol resistant version of the 2All promoter cassette was constructed by inserting the synthetic polylinker described above (see construction of pCGN1241) into pCGN2015 to make pCGN1246, followed by insertion of the EcoRI fragment of pCGN1241 to make pCGN2610 and pCGN2611 which differ only by the orientation of the inserted fragment in 25 the plasmid vector.

25

Example 10Comparison of Different Sized 2All 5' Regions

30 A beta-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter gene was used to evaluate the level of expression and tissue specificity of various 2All-GUS constructs. GUS is a useful reporter gene in plant systems because it produces a highly stable enzyme, there is little or no background (endogenous) enzyme activity in plant tissues, and the enzyme is easily assayed using 35 fluorescent or spectrophotometric substrates. See, for example, Jefferson, *Plant Mol. Biol. Rep.*, (1988) 5:387-405. Histochemical stains for GUS enzyme activity are also available which can be used to

analyze the pattern of enzyme expression in transgenic plants. Jefferson (1988), *supra*.

Constructions containing 1.3 kb (short), 1.8 kb (intermediate length), or 3.8 kb (long) 2AII 5' sequences fused to the GUS reporter gene were prepared. In addition, constructions were prepared which have altered 3' ends. The altered 3' ends are either a shorter 2AII 3' end, or a 3' end from tr5 of the T-DNA of the Ti plasmid (Willmitzer et al. *Embo J.* 1982 1:139-146; Willmitzer et al. *Cell* (1983) 42:1045-1056. The constructions were transferred to a binary vector (pCGN1578), and used in *A. tumefaciens* cocultivations. The resulting binary was used to transform tomato plants. The transgenic plants obtained were fluorometrically analyzed for GUS enzyme activity.

#### Preparation of Test Constructs

20 Construction of pCGN2601 and pCGN2602

These constructs contained 3.8 kb of 2AII 5'GUS 2.4 kb of 2AII 3' sequence, differing only in the orientation of the 2AII/GUS construction with respect to the other elements of the binary vector plasmid. The constructs were made by inserting the *Pst*I fragment of pRAJ260 (Jefferson, *supra*) into the *Pst*I site of pCGN1240. The resulting plasmid, having the GUS gene in the sense orientation with respect to the 2AII promoter, was named pCGN1242. The 2AII/GUS construction was excised as an *Eco*RI fragment and cloned into the *Eco*RI site of pCGN1239 to make pCGN1247. The insert of pCGN1247 was then excised as a *Kpn*I fragment and cloned into the *Kpn*I site of the binary vector pCGN1578 to make pCGN2601 and pCGN2602. The orientation of the construction within the binary vector seemed to have no effect on expression of the DNA sequence of interest.

Construction of pCGN2812

pCGN2800 was constructed by deleting an *Xba*I fragment from pCGN1242. The resulting 2AII/GUS construct, pCGN2800, containing 1.3 kb of 2AII 5' sequence and 2.4 kb of 2AII 3' sequence was linearized with *Kpn*I and the entire plasmid was cloned into the *Kpn*I site of the binary plasmid pCGN1578 to yield pCGN2812.

10 Construction of pCGN2816

A construction with 1.8 kb of 2AII 5' sequence and 1.0 kb of 2AII 3' sequence fused to the GUS reporter gene was made by digesting pCGN1242 with *Hind*III and cloning into the *Hind*III site of pCGN1578 to give pCGN2816.

Construction of pCGN2813 and pCGN2814 (2AII 5'-GUS-Tr5 3' Constructs)

Two constructions were made in which the 3' sequence of 2AII was replaced with the 3' terminator sequence of Tr5 of the T-DNA region of the Ti plasmid (Willmitzer et al., (1982), *supra*; Willmitzer et al., *Cell* (1983), 42:1045-1056). A *Sau*3A fragment from position 2396 to position 2920 of the T-DNA region of the Ti plasmid (Barker et al. (1983), *supra*) was cloned into the *Bam*HI site of pUC18 (Norrrander J. et al., *Gene* (1983) 26:101-106) to give pCGN9VK. A *Hind*III-*Sal*I fragment of pCGN1242 was inserted into *Hind*III-*Sal*I digested pCGN9VK to give pCGN2801 which has 1.8 kb of 2AII 5' sequence and the transcript 5 3' sequence fused to the GUS reporter gene. In one case, the 2.0 kb *Hind*III fragment of pCGN1242 was also cloned in the proper orientation to give pCGN2802 which has 3.8 kb of 2AII 5' and the transcript 5 3' end fused to the GUS reporter gene. These plasmids were each linearized with *Kpn*I and cloned into the *Kpn*I site of pCGN2813 (1.8 kb 2AII 5') and pCGN2814 (3.8 kb 2AII 5').

The completed binaries were used for cocultivation. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain 2760 (also known as LBA4404, Hoekema et al., *Nature* (1983) 303:179-180) were transformed with the binary of 5 interest using the method of Holsters et al. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1978) 163:181-187. The transformed binary was then used in the cocultivation of plants. Transgenic plants were prepared as set forth above.

10 Analysis of GUS Enzyme Activity

$\beta$ -glucuronidase activity was measured using 4-methyl umbelliferyl glucuronide as substrate as outlined in Jefferson, *PMB Reporter* (1987) 5:387-405. In untransformed tomato leaves, the background enzyme 15 levels were 5-10 pmol methyl umbelliferone (MU)/mg protein/min. Using the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase activity assay, timing of GUS expression under the control of a 3.8 kb 5' 2All sequence was evaluated at various developmental stages of tomato fruit. GUS enzyme 20 activity was first detectable when the fruit began expanding, namely at approximately 13 days post-anthesis. Enzyme activity increased steadily throughout the fruit maturation stages (before ripening).

25 GUS enzyme activity was not seen in flower parts (unexpanded ovaries, stigma+style tissue, petals, sepals, or anthers) when transformants containing constructs with 3.8 kb of 2All 5' sequence such as pCGN2601 or pCGN2602 were analyzed. Some GUS 30 enzyme activity was observed in leaf tissue, however. Surprisingly, an increased percentage of transformants in which GUS enzyme activity was not expressed in leaf but was expressed in fruit may be obtained through the use of the longer 2All 5' regions. Thus, sequences of 35 up to about 1.3 kb upstream of the 2All promoter gave relatively high levels of expression in fruit but did not show optimal fruit-specific expression of inserted genes. Inclusion of an additional approximately 500

bp (the 1.8 kb 5' 2AII promoter) increased fruit-specificity but reduced levels of expression observed in the fruit.

Longer promoter constructions (3.8 kb 5' of the gene) gave a higher percentage of transgenic plants expressing the gene at high levels in the fruit as well as tighter control of fruit-specificity. For example, out of 30 pCGN2601/pCGN2602 (2AII "long" promoter) transgenic plants analyzed, 27 (90%) showed the highest GUS enzyme activity in fruit and little or no detectable GUS enzyme activity in leaves. (One transformant did show GUS enzyme activity in leaf tissue at a level approximately twice background in leaf tissue. The level of enzyme activity in the fruit ranges up to greater than 100,000 pmol MU/mg protein/min. Background GUS enzyme activity in fruit is 50 to 100 pmol/MU/mg protein/min.

Approximately 35% (7/22) of the pCGN2812 (2AII "short" promoter) transgenic plants showed high levels of GUS enzyme activity in the fruit, the levels being comparable to the levels observed with the "long", 3.8kb 2AII 5' region. However, 30% (14/42) of the plants containing the pCGN2812 construct also showed low levels of GUS activity in the leaves (levels are from 2X to 20X background leaf levels). Thus, some of the plants are expressing GUS in both leaves and fruit, some in fruit alone. None of the plants express GUS in leaves alone. The frequency of transgenic plants that expressed the 2AII/GUS construct was lower when a shorter 5' end is used (35% vs. 90%) and the specificity of the expression is reduced: more plants were found that had measurable GUS activity in the leaf tissue. However, with the pCGN2812 construct, the level of expression in the fruit of plants that expressed the construct is as high as the levels obtained from the longer promoter.

None of the transgenic plants containing the intermediate length (1.8 kb) 5' end constructs showed

any measurable GUS activity in leaves (CGN2813 (0/7); pCGN2816 (0/12)). However, in contrast to the results obtained with either the long (3.8 kb) promoter constructs or the short (1.3 kb) promoter constructs, 5 none of the plants with the intermediate length (1.8 kb) promoter showed high levels of GUS enzyme activity in the fruit [pCGN2813 (0/5), pCGN2816 (0/19)]. The fruit from the pCGN2813 and pCGN2816 plants did show some GUS enzyme activity but the level was low in 10 comparison to the high levels from the pCGN2812 plants.

From the foregoing, it is seen that the length of the 2AII 5' region can influence the timing, level and tissue specificity of gene expression. The 15 results suggest the influence of negative and positive expression modifiers in regions further upstream than the originally described 1.3 kb 2AII 5' promoter region.

20

Example 112AII Constructs Comprising tmrConstruction of pCGN2612 and pCGN2613

The DMA transferase (tmr) gene from *A. tumefaciens* (Akiyoshi, et al. (1984) *supra*; Barry, et 25 al. (1984) *supra* was inserted into the 2AII cassette then transferred into a binary vector. The tmr gene was subcloned from the T-DNA (Barker, et al. (1983); base numbers 8,487-9,836) as an *Rsa*I to *Rsa*I fragment, 30 pCGN1278. The upstream non-coding sequences were removed by *Exo*III/mung bean deletion (Promega Biotec kit) followed by DNA sequencing to determine the exact end-point of the deletion (pCGN1272). The deletion was to a point 39 base pairs upstream of the start 35 codon for the DMA transferase gene. The region from 8,732 to 9,836 (Barker, et al. (1983) *supra*) was inserted into pCGN1240 at the *Sma*I site creating pCGN1249. The *Eco*RI fragment of pCGN1249 was excised

and inserted into the EcoRI site of pCGN1239 to make pCGN2608. The insert from pCGN2608 was then excised with KpnI and inserted into the binary vector pCGN1578 to make pCGN2612 and pCGN2613 which differ only in the orientation of the 2A11/tmr construction with respect to the other elements of the binary vector. The binary vectors are shown in Figure 1.

2A11-tmr Phenotypic Results

10 The majority of the transgenic plants containing the 2A11-tmr constructs have a recognizable phenotype in the fruit. At green stages, the surface of the fruit had roughened appearance relative to normal fruit and sometimes appeared to be a more dusty green color than normal fruit. The altered phenotype was much more dramatic at the ripening stages when the fruit took on a mottled appearance: red in some areas, green in others. Cytokinins have been shown to delay or reverse senescence in plants (see, for example, Nooden and Leopold (1988), *supra* and references cited). Fruit ripening is often viewed as a senescence phenomenon so it is interesting to note that expression of a cytokinin-producing enzyme in ripening tomato fruit can alter the ripening process.

25

Northern Analysis

30 Northern Analysis of 1 T1 2A11/tmr transgenic plant (2612-4) demonstrated that a tmr mRNA transcript of the proper length was produced. The mRNA accumulated to a level approximately 1000 fold lower than that of 2A11 RNA.

35 Analysis of offspring from 5 self-crosses of T1 transformants demonstrated a correlation between progeny which exhibited the blotchy fruit phenotype and those which expressed the kan gene. In three of the five families, the correlation between those plants which exhibited the blotchy phenotype and those which expressed the kan gene was nearly perfect. The

blotchy phenotype was not observed in the original 2612-8 plant and was minimal in the original 2613-1 plant. The blotchy phenotype was not observed in kan negative plants. The correlation of kan gene 5 segregation and fruit phenotype is shown in Table 2, below.

Table 2

10 Correlation Between Kan Gen Segregation And Fruit Phenotype

15	<u>Transformant</u>	<u>Germ.</u> Assay <u>Kan<sup>+</sup></u> / <u>Kan<sup>-</sup></u>	<u>Seedling</u> <u>Kan<sup>-</sup></u> / <u>Kan<sup>-</sup></u>	<u>Fruit</u> <u>Phenotype</u> <u>+/ -</u>
20	2613-4 (1:3)	115:36 (3:1)	21:4 (3:1)	20:5
25	2612-4	-----	24:1	22:1
	2613-10	1:154	1:24	1:24
	2612-8 (1:3?)	124:37 (3:1)	20:5 (3:1)	2:19
30	2613-1	130:25	19:6 (3:1?)	11:12

Cytokinin Expression

Cytokinin levels in fruit and leaf samples were measured in 1 T2 2A11/tmr kan(+) transgenic plant 35 (from 2613-4) and compared to levels in a null sibling. The analysis was performed on 0.5gm samples. The cytokinin levels were measured using a DDS analytical zeatin kit supplied by Danisco A/S (Copenhagen, Denmark) according to the manufacturers 40 specifications. The literature enclosed with the cytokinin kit specifies that several cytokinins are measured in the ELISA assay part of the kit, including zeatin-N9-glucoside. At least two of these, zeatin riboside and zeatin are predicted products of tmr gene 45 expression.

As shown in Figure 2, higher levels of cytokinins were achieved in the kan(+) plant. Interestingly, cytokinin levels were higher in the ripe fruit parts than they were in areas that never ripened. The red and green patches on blotchy fruit both had more cytokinin than ripe fruit from the null sibling (23pmol/gfw), with the red patches having a higher concentration of cytokinin (2265pmol/gfw) than the green patches (317pmol/gfw). This patchy phenomenon may be due to disturbance of a developmental switch in green fruit which signals the onset of ripening/fruit maturation. Some varieties may be more susceptible to this disturbance than others. As a result, these regions remain "young" in terms of color, cellular integrity, etc. as well as in patterns of gene expression. Therefore, the 2A11 promoter driving tmr gene expression in green patches is geared to lower levels of expression while the same chimeric gene construct in the red regions is responding to red ripe regulatory signals. The differences in the cytokinin concentrations between the red and green regions also appear to indicate that cytokinins are not readily transported between these different fruit regions.

A similar analysis of a kan(+) 2A11/antisense tmr plant and its null sibling indicated that the kan(+) plant was also expressing high levels of cytokinin in various fruit stages, significantly higher levels in fact than in the sense construct plant described above. Tests are underway to characterize this phenomena including consideration of the possibility that the gene construct in this plant might have been rearranged.

Example 12Preparation Of A pZ130 Expression ConstructPreparation of pCGN2901 and pCGN2902

5 pCGN2901 contains the region surrounding the pZ7-hybridizing region of the pZ130 genomic clone, including approximately 1.8 kb in the 5' direction and approximately 4 kb in the 3' direction. To prepare pCGN2901, Calgene Lambda 140 (Figure 3) was digested with *Sal*I and the resulting fragment which contained the pZ7-hybridizing region was inserted into pCGN2015, at the pCGN2015 unique *Sal*I site, to create pCGN2901.

10 15 pCGN2902 contains the other *Sal*I fragment (non-pZ7-hybridizing) of the pZ130 genome derived from *Sal*I digestion of Calgene Lambda 140, also put into a pCGN2015 construct. pCGN2015 was prepared by digesting pCGN565 with *Hha*I, blunting with mung bean nuclease, and inserting the resulting fragment into an EcoRV digested BlueScriptKSM13- (Stratagene) vector to create pCGN2008. pCGN2008 was digested with EcoRI and HindIII, then blunted with Klenow. The 1156 bp chloramphenicol fragment was isolated.

20 25 BlueScriptKSM13+ (Stratagene) was digested with *Dra*I and the resulting 2273 bp fragment isolated and ligated with the pCGN2008 chloramphenicol fragment creating pCGN2015.

Preparation Of A pZ130 Expression Construct

30 The pZ130 cassette contains 1.8 kb of DNA 5' of the translational start site and the 3'-region from the TAA stop codon to a site 1.2 kb downstream of the pZ130 gene. The pZ130 cassette was constructed as follows. Plasmid DNA isolated from pCGN2901 (see above) was digested to completion with *Nco*I and then 35 treated with exonuclease isolated from mung bean (Promega, Madison, WI) to eliminate single-stranded DNA sequences, including the ATG sequence making up a portion of the *Nco*I recognition sequence. The sample

was then digested to completion with *Sac*I. The resulting 1.8 kb 5' *Sac*I to *Nco*I fragment was then inserted into pCGN2015 (described above) to create pCGN2904. In order to eliminate redundant restriction enzyme sites and to make subsequent cloning easier, 5 the plasmid DNA isolated from pCGN2904 was digested to completion with *Sal*I and *Eco*RI and the resulting 1.8 kb fragment, containing the pZ130 5' sequences, was inserted into pBluescript 2 (Stratagene; LaJolla, CA) 10 to create pCGN2907.

Plasmid DNA isolated from pCGN2901 was digested to completion with *Eco*RI and *Bam*HI and the resulting 0.72 kb *Eco*RI to *Bam*HI fragment located downstream (3') from the pZ130 coding region was 15 inserted into pCGN2907 creating pCGN2908. Insertion of the 0.5 kb (approximately) DNA sequence including the pZ130 gene TAA stop codon and those sequences between the stop codon and the *Eco*RI site downstream (3'), and the addition of unique restriction sites to 20 facilitate insertion of foreign genes, was accomplished as follows.

A polylinker/"primer" comprising the sequence 5'CGTTCCCTGCAGCATGCCCGGGATCGATAATAATTAAAGTGAGG- 25 3' was synthesized to create a polylinker with the following sites: *Pst*I-*Sph*I-*Sma*I-*Cla*I and to include the pZ130 gene TAA stop codon as well as the following (3') 13 base pairs of the pZ130 gene 3' region sequence. Another oligonucleotide comprising the sequence 5'-CAAGAATTCTATAATATTATATATAC was synthesized 30 to create a "primer" with an *Eco*RI restriction site and 16 base pairs of the pZ130 gene 3'-region immediately adjacent to the *Eco*RI site located approximately 0.5 kb 3' of the pZ130 gene TAA stop codon. The synthetic oligonucleotides were used in a 35 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in which plasmid DNA isolated from pCGN2901 was used as the substrate in a thermal cycler (Perkin-Elmer/Cetus, Norwalk, CT) as per the manufacturers instructions. The resulting 0.5

kb DNA product was digested to completion with *Pst*I and *Eco*RI and the resulting 0.5 kb DNA fragment inserted into pCGN2908 to create pCGN2909. The complete DNA sequence of the 0.5 kb region from the 5 *Pst*I site to the *Eco*RI site was determined using the Sanger *et al.* (1971) dideoxy technique and verified that no mistakes in the sequence between the oligonucleotide primers had occurred during the PCR reaction.

10 The pZ130 cassette pCGN2909, thus comprises the 5' pZ130 DNA sequence from the *Sall* site at position 808 to position 2636 (see Figure 3), unique *Pst*I, *Sph*I, and *Sma*I sites which can be conveniently used to insert genes, and the 3' pZ130 DNA sequences 15 from the TAA stop codon at position 3173 (Figure 3) through the *Bam*HI site at position 4380. Using the GUS reporter gene to test ovary tissue expression, as described in Example 10, the tissue specificity of the ovary tissue promoter has been confirmed.

20

#### Analysis of Transgenic Plants

Transformed plants confirmed through a Southern analysis, containing the PZ130/tmr/ tmr constructs have been obtained. Fruit from the 25 transformed plants do not show the blotchy phenotype observed in plants containing the 2A11/tmr construct. The earlier expression profile of the pZ130 promoter may provide certain advantages for some cytokinin applications because the earlier expression provides a 30 degree of improved uniformity in fruit cell expression, as compared with the results observed in Example 11.

The above results demonstrate the ability to identify developmentally regulated sequences in a 35 plant genome, isolate the sequences and manipulate them. In this way, the production of transcription cassettes and expression cassettes can be produced which allow for differentiated cell production of the

desired product. Thus, the phenotype of a particular plant part may be modified, without requiring that the regulated product be produced in all tissues, which may result in various adverse effects on the growth, 5 health, and production capabilities of the plant. Particularly, fruit specific transcription initiation capability is provided for modifying the phenotypic properties of a variety of fruits to enhance properties of interest such as processing, 10 organoleptic properties, storage, yield, or the like.

All publications and patent applications mentioned in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains. All publications and patent 15 applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Although the foregoing invention has been 20 described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An expression cassette comprising:  
in the 5'->3' direction of transcription, a  
5 developmentally regulated transcriptional and  
translational initiation region, a DNA sequence  
encoding an enzyme in a cytokinin metabolic pathway  
("cytokinin gene"), wherein said cytokinin gene is  
under the transcriptional regulation of said  
10 transcriptional initiation region, and a  
transcriptional termination region, wherein at least  
one of said initiation and termination regions is  
heterologous to said DNA sequence.
- 15 2. The expression cassette according to  
Claim 1, wherein said metabolic pathway is a  
biosynthetic pathway .
- 20 3. The expression cassette according to  
Claim 2, wherein said enzyme is DMA transferase.
- 25 4. The expression cassette according to  
Claim 1, wherein said developmentally regulated  
initiation region is from 2A11, Z130 or Z70.
- 30 5. A plant cell comprising:  
an expression cassette comprising, in the  
5'->3' direction of transcription, a developmentally  
regulated transcriptional and translational initiation  
region, a DNA sequence encoding an enzyme in a  
cytokinin metabolic pathway ("cytokinin gene"),  
wherein said cytokinin gene is under the  
transcriptional regulation of said transcriptional  
initiation region, and a transcriptional termination  
35 region, wherein at least one of said initiation and  
termination regions is heterologous to said DNA  
sequence.

6. The plant cell according to Claim 5,  
wherein said plant cell is a tomato plant cell.

7. The plant cell according to Claim 6,  
5 wherein said developmentally regulated transcriptional  
and translational initiation region is a fruit  
specific promoter or an ovary tissue promoter.

8. The plant cell according to Claim 7,  
10 wherein said enzyme is DMA transferase.

9. Fruit comprising cells according to  
Claim 8.

15 10. A method of modifying the phenotype of  
a plant, said method comprising:

growing a plant comprising cells transformed  
with an expression cassette comprising, in the 5'-3'  
direction of transcription, a developmentally  
20 regulated transcriptional and translational initiation  
region, a DNA sequence encoding an enzyme in a  
cytokinin metabolic pathway ("cytokinin gene"),  
wherein said cytokinin gene is under the  
transcriptional regulation of said transcriptional  
25 initiation region, and a transcriptional termination  
region, wherein at least one of said initiation and  
termination regions is heterologous to said DNA  
sequence.

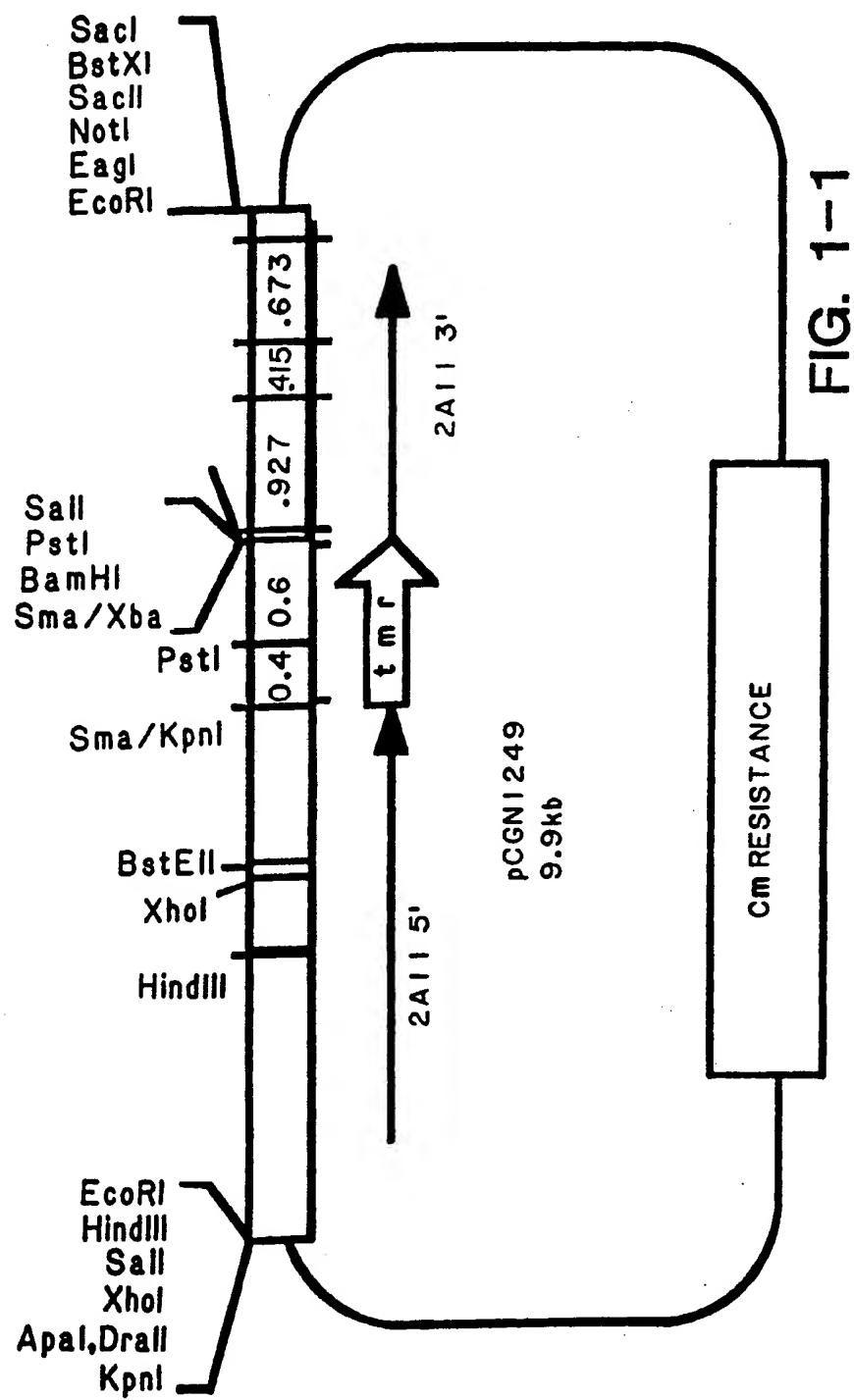
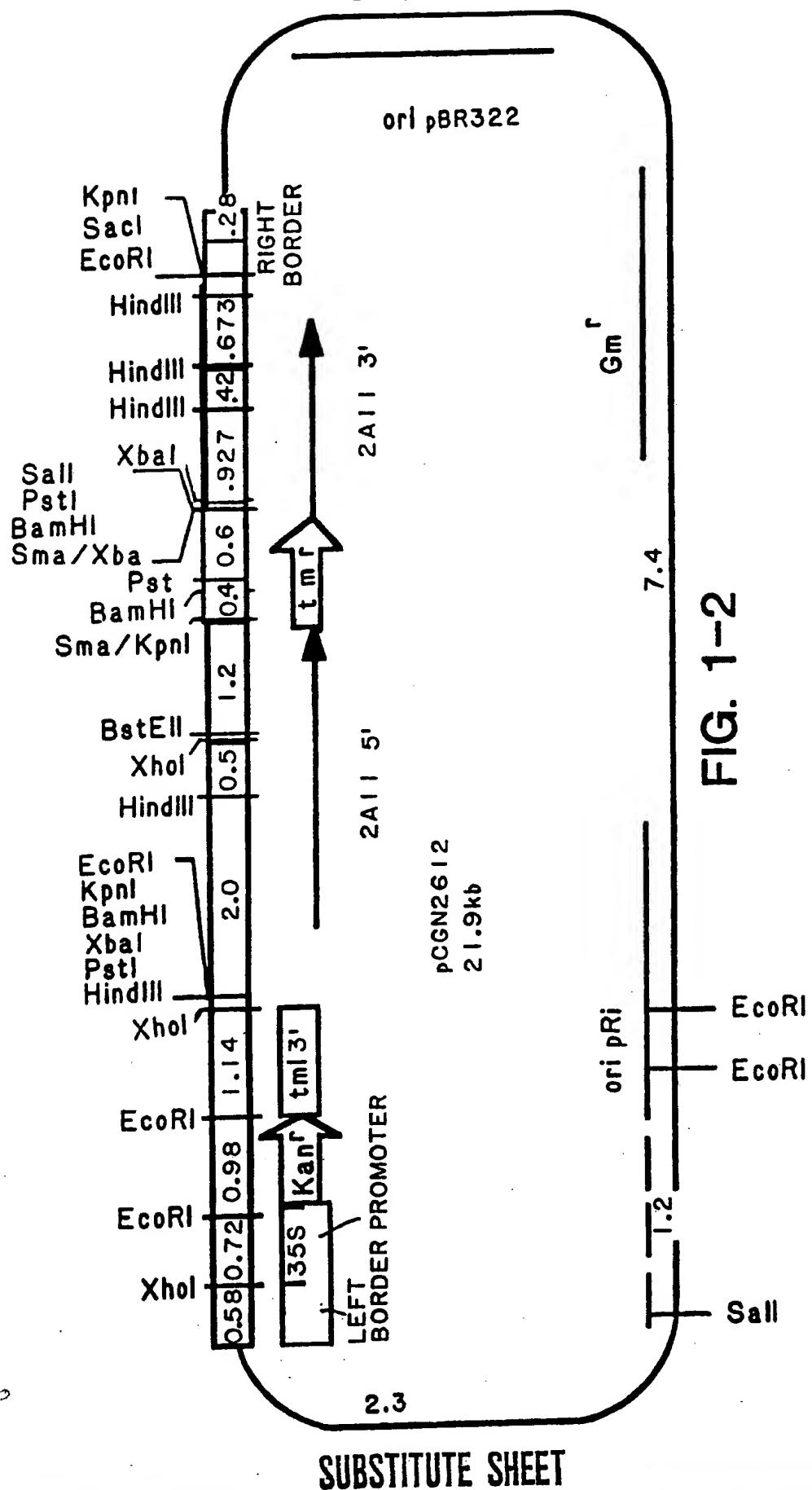


FIG. 1-1

2 / 8



3 / 8

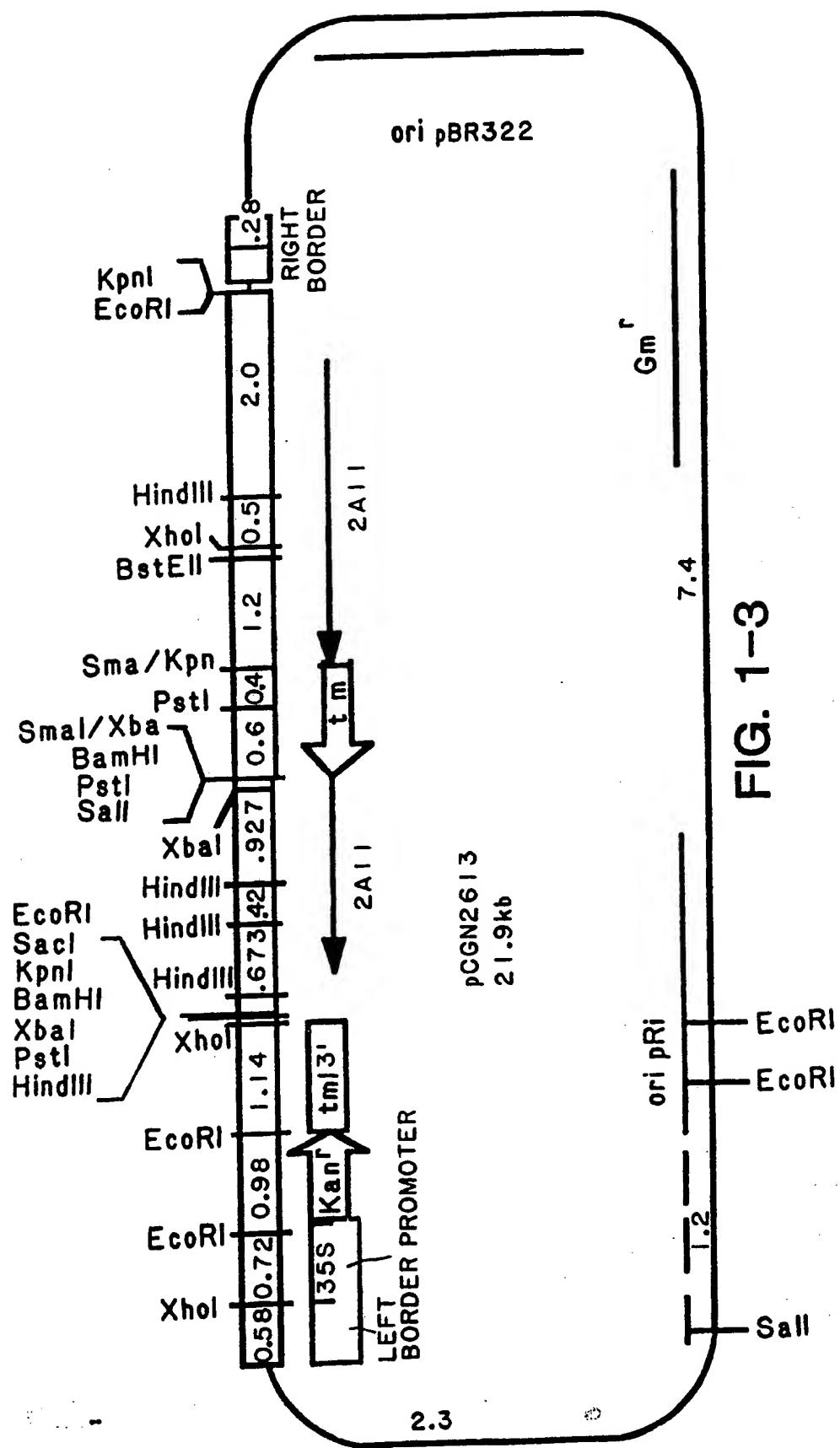


FIG. 1-3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

4 / 8

## 2613-4 DATA

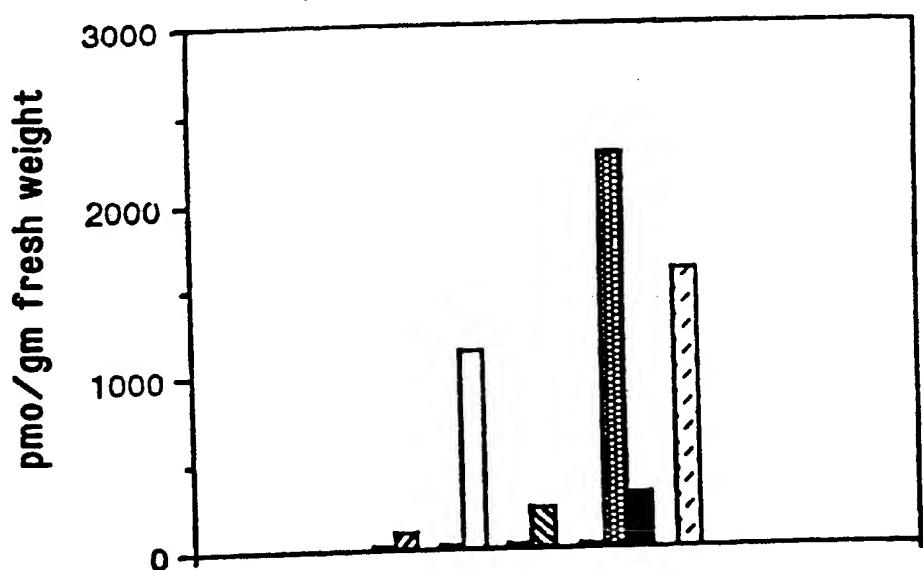


FIG. 2

981 TGAATTAGATTAGTCTTAAAGATAACAAATGTCTAAAGA 1029  
1030 TAAATTGAAATGAAATTAGCTATTATCATTGAAAAGAAATTACT 1078  
1079 AAAACAGATTGATAATAAAATAATATAATGACTTGGCATCTAAATA 1127

三  
三  
三  
三

## **SUBSTITUTE SHEET**

1128 GCTAGAAAGCAGATTAAATAAAAATACATGATAAAAAAGATA 1176  
 1177 ATTAGAGTCATCCCATAAATTTCGCTTAAAGCCCCAATGGTTAAG 1225  
 1226 TCGGCCCTGAAATTAGGAATGGTATTAAATTATTGGTTGATTTCACA 1274  
 1275 CTTGATATTGACATTCAATTAGAAAATTAAATTATTATTCGTTG 1323  
 1324 AGAGTGGTCTCACATTAAATGGTAAATTTCACACAAAACATTAA 1372  
 1373 TACAATCATAGCTTAGAATCTGAAATATCTAATGTAACCTCCACCCAAATTAA 1421  
 1422 TAAAGATGATTGCTTAATAATAAAAATATGGCTATTGCCAA 1470  
 1471 CTACTAATAGATGTACTCACAAAATAATAAAATCAAGGTGA 1519  
 1520 TATAAAATGATCGGAAGGCCATTGAAATTTCATAAAATGACCG 1568  
 1569 TTTACCCGTTACAAATTGTTGTTTCAGCATTGTTGGGA 1617

HindIII

|

1618 TTGGTTATGGAAGTCATAAAAAGTTGTTGGTTTATAAGCTTTGGAG 1666  
 1667 TTTGAAAGGTTAACATTGATTAAAGTAGTTAGTTAGTGTCAATTGGAG 1715  
 1716 TTTCGTTGCTGAAATAATTATCACTTGCATTAGTTCAAAATGTC 1764  
 1765 GACWTTGGTTAACATTGAGGT'TTTTCAATTGGAGTTTTTATGATT 1813  
 1814 TAAATGTTAACGTGAAGTTATGAAATTAGCTTGGATTAATT 1862  
 1863 TGATGCTGAAATTAAATTGGAAATTTTGAGAATTTTGAAATCTGGGATTAAT 1911  
 1912 GTTAGGTCTTAGAGAACGCTGGTGAATTTCATAGCTCAAGAGATAG 1960  
 1961 TTTGACTTTAGGCATTGTTGGTTTATTACGATTTCACGGACTT 2009  
 2010 TCGAAATTAGGGAGACTCAAATTCAATTAAATGGTTCTGTTG 2058  
 2059 TAGTTTAAAAATCGTGTCTTATAAGGATTACTTAAATAAAATAAA 2107  
 2108 ATAAAATAAAGTACTACTAACATGTAATTCTGTCAATAAGGTGT 2156  
 2157 ACATTAGGACTATTGAATATTCATCAAAATAAAAGTAGAGAT 2205

2206 GATACTTAAATATTATTGATTTGATTTGATAATTAAATA 2254  
 2255 CTAACAAATGACATAAAATTGTATTCAAGTTGTAATAATTCCC 2303  
 2304 TAAAAAGATACTTTACTGTGGGGCTCAAAATTCTAAAG 2352

FIG. 3-2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

33  
FIG.

8 / 8

3529 GATTGGATATTCAATTGAACTCAAAATTAGAGTTAAATTCAATT 3577  
 3578 AATTGTACGGAAATTAAACTAAATAAAACTCTCCCTAATAAA 3626  
 ECO RI

|

3627 AGATTACTTCATGAAATATAATTGAAATTGAAATTGTTGGCTGA 3675  
 3676 ATTATATTATGGTCATGCCAAACTTAGGAAATAATGAAAGATAAA 3724  
 3725 TAATATGTGCTGATGACAACCTATGCCCTGAATTAAATAATAAT 3773  
 3774 TAATATAAAATGATGAATTAAATAACTTATAATAAAGTTTCTCA 3822  
 3823 TCATTGAATCTATTGAATGGTATTAAACATTATTTGATTTCAT 3871  
 3872 TCGATATTGGATATTATAATGAAATAATTGATTAAATTTCGTTA 3920  
 3921 GAGAGGTCTCATATAAAGGATAAAATATTCTAAATAAAAGTTACCTT 3969  
 3970 ACAATCATAGTTAAATCTGAATATCTAAATGTTGTAATGACCCGATAG 4018  
 4019 ATTATTTGGAAATTAAACTATTGCTTAACCTAAAGTTAATTAAATT 4067  
 4068 CATGAAATAATTAGATAATTGACTTAATCAATAGTTAATGATACAACT 4116  
 4117 ATATACTATTGACCCCTATAATGTTGTTAAATTTGGCTTTAGTA 4165  
 4167 GCCATTGACACATAAAATAAAGTATTGCATAAATGTTACCAAAAAA 4215  
 4216 ATCAATTAGAAATCATATCAGTAATATTCAATGAGCTAATAACCTAAAT 4264  
 4265 AAAATTGAAAAAAATCAAATAATTCAATTGCAATTGCAAAAAA 4313  
 4314 TTATGCGAAAAAAATTAAACAAATTGCAACATCCATCAATTAGCTTAAAG 4362

Bam HI

|

4363 TATTTAGCCCTCTTGTGATCC 4384

FIG. 3-4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US90/04065

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>3</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC  
 IPC(5): C07H 15/12; C12N 5/00, 15/00; A01H 1/02  
 US CL: 536/27; 435/172.3, 240.4, 320; 800/205, 250

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
US	536/27 435/172.3, 240.4, 320 800/205, 250
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup>	

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

Category <sup>6</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>
Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 85, issued July 1988, Smigocki et al., "Cytokinin gene fused with a strong promoter enhances shoot organogenesis and zeatin levels in transformed plant cells", pages 5131-5135, see the abstract and pages 5134-5135.	1-10
Y	Plant Molecular Biology, Vol. 11, issued 1988, Memelink et al., "Changes in the tissue-specific prevalence of translatable mRNAs in transgenic tobacco shoots containing the T-DNA cytokinin gene", pages 625-631, see page 626.	1-10
Y	The Plant Cell, Vol. 1, issued April 1989, Medford et al., "Alterations of endogenous cytokinins in transgenic plants using a chimeric isopentyl transferase gene", pages 403-413, see the abstract and page 403.	1-10

\* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>15</sup>

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>2</sup>

09 October 1990

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <sup>2</sup>

06 DEC 1990

International Searching Authority <sup>1</sup>

ISA/US

Signature of Authorized Officer <sup>10</sup>

David T. Fox

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

Y	Acta Horticulturae, Vol. 179, issued 1986, Van Staden et al., "Cytokinins and fruit production", pages 73-81, see pages 77-78.	1-10
Y	Plant Molecular Biology, Vol. 11, No. 5, issued 1988, Bird et al., "The tomato polygalacturonase gene and ripening-specific expression in transgenic plants", pages 651-662, see pages 652, 658-659.	1-10

V.  OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE<sup>1</sup>

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claim numbers ..... because they relate to subject matter<sup>1</sup> not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2.  Claim numbers....., because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out<sup>1</sup>, specifically:

3.  Claim numbers....., because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI.  OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING<sup>2</sup>

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

## Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category <sup>16</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No <sup>18</sup>
Y	Molecular and General Genetics, Vol. 200, issued 1985, Mansson et al., "Characterization of fruit specific cDNAs from tomato", pages 356-361, see the abstract.	1-10
Y	Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, Vol. 12, Suppl. C, issued 1988, Hiatt et al., "Expression of selected genes during tomato fruit maturation and ripening", see page 148.	4,7